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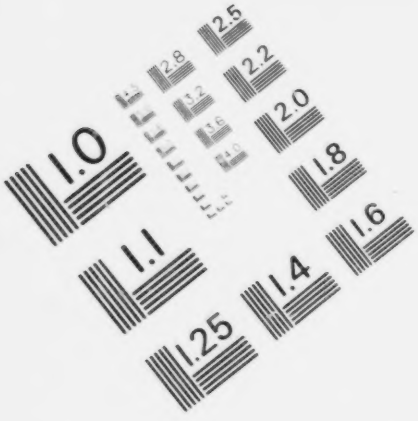

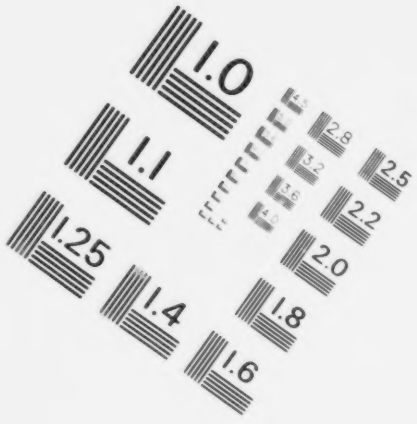

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PRECISION[SM] RESOLUTION TARGETS

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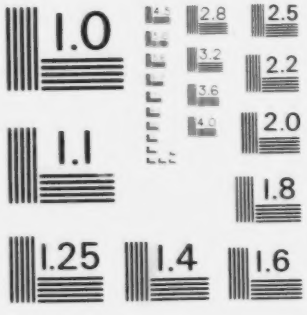

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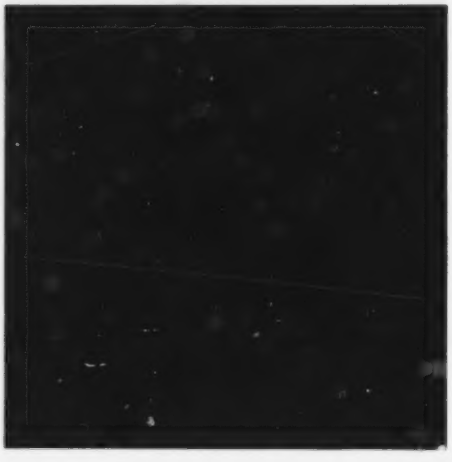

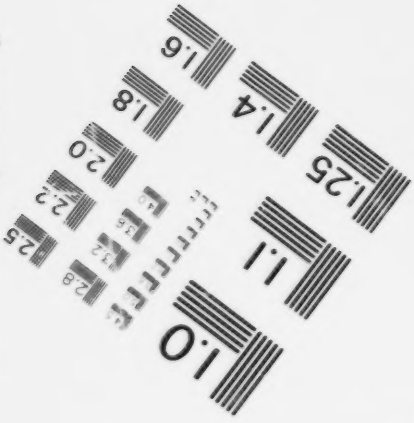

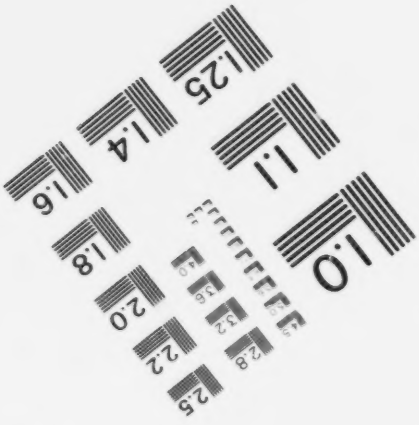

PM-3 8½″x11″ PHOTOGRAPHIC GENERAL TARGET
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UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/17
28 July 1994

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 17 - Somalia (North-West Somalia)

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-02919

I.15 SOMALIA (NORTH-WEST SOMALIA)

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee and returnee population

1. At 31 December 1993, there were 364 Ethiopian refugees in Hargeisa, of whom 64 per cent were adult men (mainly former military personnel and some officials of the previous Ethiopian regime), 20 per cent adult women and 16 per cent children.

2. The main beneficiaries of UNHCR's activities in North-West Somalia, estimated at some 600,000, are returnees from the Horn of Africa sub-region, Yemen, as well as from other parts of Somalia. Some 300,000 of this number had returned to North-West Somalia spontaneously in 1991. In 1993, 2,012 returnees were airlifted from camps in Kenya to the Sool and Sanaag regions of North-West Somalia; further arrangements are currently underway for the movement of another 6,000 refugees who wish to return to the same areas. In addition, some 15,000 Somali refugees in Djibouti have registered for voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia, and it is anticipated that about 200,000 from the camps in eastern Ethiopia will also wish to return there, as will 30,000 from Yemen, other areas of the Middle East and some countries in Europe.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

3. As a result of the Boroma Peace Conference in May 1993 a Central Administration was set-up for North-West Somalia with an elected Government. The Central Administration and elders of the main ethnic groups requested assistance from UNHCR and the international community for rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for Somali returnees from the Horn of Africa sub-region. In this context, and in view of the relative stability and peace prevailing in North-West Somalia, UNHCR launched an appeal for repatriation to Somalia in September 1993. This was followed by the establishment of a Tripartite Committee for Repatriation (TCR) in Djibouti, composed of the Government of Djibouti, the North-West Somalia Administration and UNHCR. Major donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have since been systematically associated with the activities of this Committee, which has held several meetings in both Djibouti and Hargeisa. As a result, a number of preparatory activities have been undertaken.

4. Although proceeding slowly, the demobilization and disarmament of the clan militia has met with some success, with some 6,000 of an estimated 50,000 persons so far demobilized. Approximately 3,000 will be trained as police officers; UNHCR has consequently redeployed four vehicles to the police force. It is hoped that de-mining activities in major areas of return will be given priority in the de-mining plans of the United Nations Operations for Somalia (UNOSOM II).

Programme objectives and priorities

5. The main objective of UNHCR activities in North-West Somalia is to facilitate the return and reintegration of approximately 600,000 Somali refugees from the Horn of Africa sub-region and elsewhere. The majority of these refugees have been living in refugee camps in eastern Ethiopia and Djibouti. The assistance to be provided is aimed at rehabilitating community-based services and infrastructure in areas of return. Some 300,000 persons are believed to have already returned spontaneously to North-West Somalia since 1991, mostly from camps in eastern Ethiopia, although many still travel back and forth between Ethiopia and Somalia, taking advantage of the continuing assistance in the camps. In addition, more than 15,000 Somali refugees in camps in Djibouti have registered for voluntary repatriation to North-West Somalia. Meanwhile, the repatriation to North-West Somalia has been proceeding in small groups and on an individual basis from various countries in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

6. In coordination with the Central Administration, rehabilitation and reintegration projects are to be implemented by local and international NGOs and by UNHCR. WFP will supply basic food for the vulnerable groups amongst the returnee and displaced populations and will implement several food-for-work programmes. Active participation of UNOSOM II and UNDP in the demobilization and disarmament activities is being encouraged by UNHCR to ensure the return of refugees in conditions of safety and dignity. UNHCR will also work in close collaboration with UNOSOM II to ensure that de-mining activities are undertaken in the main areas of return and reintegration. A joint UNHCR/UNESCO mine awareness campaign will be further developed and implemented in all the areas of reintegration. FAO will implement livestock projects.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

7. About 84 metric tons of food, 2,920,000 litres of water and firewood for cooking were provided by UNHCR for the care and maintenance of some 375 Ethiopian refugees in Hargeisa during 1993, as compared to an initial estimated number of 500. Health services were also provided to all refugee patients in addition to the subsistence assistance initially foreseen, and shower units and pit latrines were constructed to improve the hygienic conditions at the refugee sites.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

8. It is anticipated that 77 metric tons of food, 3,000,000 litres of water as well as firewood will be delivered in 1994 to the remaining 364 Ethiopian refugees. They will be distributed by the Ministry of Interior under UNHCR supervision. Health services, provided through the Ministry of Health, will also continue.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

9. In the absence of any prospects for self-reliance and pending the possibility for voluntary repatriation, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be

provided to individual Ethiopian refugees in Hargeisa. As the Central Administration has requested the relocation of the "camp" from the centre of town, this may facilitate either their voluntary repatriation or their local integration.

Special Programmes

Horn of Africa

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

10. The request to implement rehabilitation and reintegration projects and to commence the voluntary repatriation programme resulted in the reopening of the UNHCR Office in Hargeisa in June 1993, followed by the opening of two UNHCR operational bases in Burao and Boroma. Arrangements were made to open a third operational base in Lasanood to receive the caseload from Kenya, but this was deferred due to the socio-political problems in North-West Somalia.

11. Assistance was provided for the benefit of the 300,000 Somali refugees who have already returned spontaneously to North-West Somalia from the camps in eastern Ethiopia. At the same time, demobilization, disarmament and de-mining activities have gradually begun with some success.

12. Following the September 1993 appeal for repatriation to Somalia and the subsequent establishment of the Tripartite Committee for Repatriation, a number of preparatory activities have been undertaken, which include the registration of potential returnees, identification of their respective areas of origin/return, the designation and implementation of rehabilitation/reintegration projects, as well as seeking cooperation with all the parties concerned for the repatriation process.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

13. On the assumption that demobilization, disarmament and reconciliation will continue, UNHCR will pursue its collaboration with UNOSOM II to ensure that de-mining activities are undertaken at border crossing-points, roads, and on agricultural land in potential areas of return. The joint UNHCR/UNESCO mine awareness pilot project will also be further developed and implemented in all areas of reintegration. Visual aids will be produced and distributed to schools, women's groups and health centres etc.

14. UNHCR will ensure the transportation of relief items from the Djibouti and Berbera ports to project sites in areas of rehabilitation and reintegration. Warehouses will be constructed or rented and support staff hired. Ten seven-ton trucks will be procured and deployed to project sites, security permitting. Air charter services for cargo and personnel will continue to be arranged until security conditions allow for travel by road to the main areas of integration.

15. UNHCR will also work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Natural Resources, UNICEF and OXFAM to rehabilitate water sources/facilities and install pumps where necessary. Emphasis will be placed on rehabilitating earth-dams with rubber linings and the installation of pumps to remove excess water which could cause leakages or erosion. Shallow wells will also be restored and pumps

installed. Ten water tankers will be procured to truck water to reintegration areas once water sources have been further explored.

16. Arrangements will be made by UNHCR to provide funds to NGOs to rehabilitate hospitals, health centres, clinics and centres for mother and child health care within the framework of community-based quick impact projects (QIPs). UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO will provide drugs, equipment and other supplies as well as training for staff of the Ministry of Health. Arrangements will also be made to develop health posts and to implement public health and sanitation programmes.

17. Other community participation and food-for-work activities will be developed with support from WFP for labour-intensive activities to rebuild infrastructures in areas of reintegration. Arrangements will be made to purchase building materials at subsidized prices to assist returnees in reconstructing houses destroyed during the war.

18. In support of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, an additional food-for-work programme with WFP input will be developed. A combined UNHCR/UNESCO/UNICEF programme will be organized in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education to reactivate the formal and non-formal education programmes, including teacher training, production of textbooks, and the provision of basic equipment of schools.

19. There will be a special focus on women's groups by providing funds through a credit scheme for small-scale projects such as bakeries, tea-shops, tailoring, mat weaving, handicrafts and production of clarified butter from a backyard livestock programme. Bee-keeping production and the processing of animal skin for the production of leather will also be supported.

20. UNHCR, in close collaboration with FAO, will assist with the livestock programme, whereby some 100 nomadic veterinary health auxiliaries (20 from each of the five regions) will be trained in animal health care. Veterinary drugs will be provided in support of this programme for returnees.

21. Seeds, tools, pesticides and agricultural equipment will be provided under a joint UNHCR/FAO programme. Employees from the Ministry of Agriculture will be trained to provide technical backup to returnee farmers. Furthermore, poultry farming will be developed in villages, and fishing equipment will be provided through a credit scheme/revolving fund.

22. In order to disseminate accurate information on the general situation in North-West Somalia and to promote voluntary repatriation, local Somali elders and regional authorities will travel to neighbouring countries to discuss conditions in Somalia with refugees in the countries of asylum.

23. Arrangements will also be made to organize information campaigns through the press and radio in North-West Somalia about UNHCR's policy on voluntary repatriation, with an emphasis on the nature of the assistance to be provided, the importance of the community-based projects and their cost effectiveness in relation to individual handouts.

24. In order to facilitate the overall implementation of the returnee programme, arrangements will be made to strengthen the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and other related ministries with whom UNHCR collaborates closely.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

25. It is envisaged that the voluntary repatriation programme will be organized in phases, possibly over a period of 18 months from mid-1994 until the end of 1995, taking into consideration factors such as the ongoing peace process, the pace of demobilization, disarmament and de-mining. The proposals for 1995 represent a continuation of activities undertaken in 1994, with a view to covering uncompleted aspects, strengthening achievements and ensuring sustainability of the reintegration projects.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

26. The UNHCR Hargeisa Office was reopened in June 1993 to provide direction to the implementation of the returnee programme in North-West Somalia. This was followed by the opening of two operational bases in Burao and Boroma. However, the implementation of administrative decisions, particularly those related to staffing, was delayed due to the changing socio-political situation. In 1993, expenditures were incurred for office rent, procurement of furniture, office supplies and equipment. Administrative expenditures were relatively low at the beginning of the year due to the fact that responsibilities for Hargeisa was maintained through a Liaison Office in Djibouti, referred to as the Somalia Unit. Common staff costs and travel expenses remained high due to the very fluid situation at the Zeila border post as well as frequent travel by UNHCR staff in North-West Somalia to Djibouti for security reasons. This was offset by the lower than planned expenditure for the purchase of non-expendable property, notably vehicles, again due to the security situation.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

27. The 1994 revised estimate includes provisions for the staffing and operating costs of the office in Hargeisa and for two operational bases in Boroma and Borao. Additional office space, furniture, office equipment and computers will also be required for the two new operational bases, and relevant budgetary amounts have therefore been included. The expanded returnee programme may necessitate an increase in UNHCR staff but, for the time being, short-term contracts for immediate needs will be established until such time as the repatriation movements start.

28. However, with the ongoing demobilization and disarmament programmes, the reactivation of the police force and efforts by the Central Administration, the security situation is expected to improve in the course of the year. Conditions permitting, the procurement and deployment of vehicles to North-West Somalia is foreseen in 1994. Budgetary provisions for this have been included in the revised 1994 budget.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

29. The anticipated duration of the returnee programme is approximately one year as of mid-1994, with a possible extension of six months up to the end of 1995. As a consequence, the initial 1995 budget is slighly lower than the 1994 revised budget, since it is expected that all the non-expendable equipment will have been purchased during 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA (NORTH-WEST SOMALIA)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
100.0	100.0	50.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	60.0
100.0	**100.0**	**50.0**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**60.0**
100.0	100.0	50.0	TOTAL (1)	60.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
18,895.7	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Emergency Assistance	–
8,499.4	22,000.0	3,125.0	HORN OF AFRICA	5,000.0
–	–	1,194.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,042.5
27,395.1	22,000.0	4,319.2	TOTAL (2)	6,042.5
27,495.1	22,100.0	4,369.2	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	6,102.5

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/18
8 August 1994

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

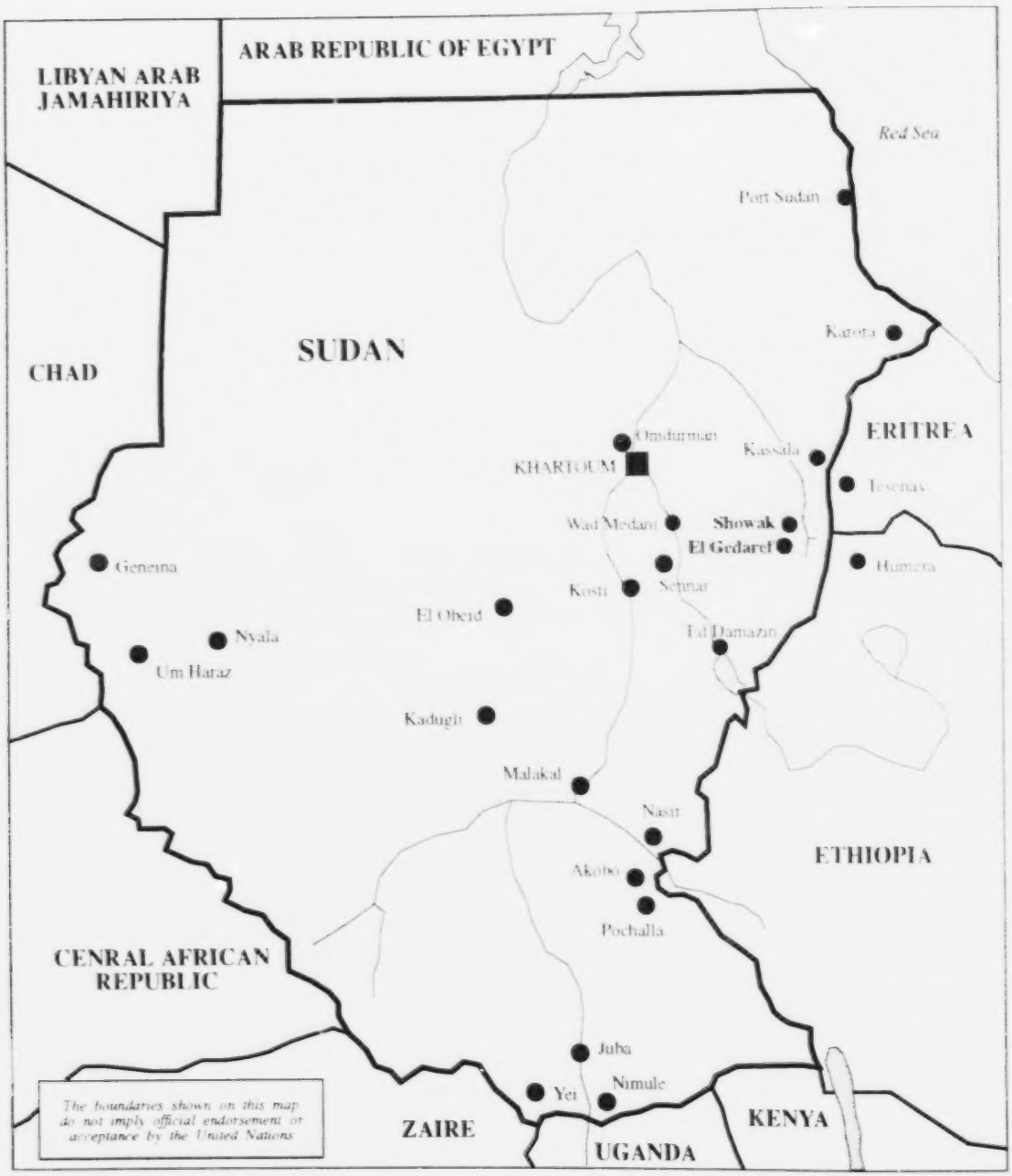
PART I. AFRICA

Section 18 - Sudan

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94- 03003

SUDAN


LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
Red Sea
Port Sudan
Karora
SUDAN
CHAD
ERITREA
Omdurman
KHARTOUM
Kassala
Tesenay
Wad Medani
Showak
El Gedaref
Humera
Geneina
Kosti
Sennar
El Obeid
Nyala
Um Haraz
Ed Damazin
Kadugli
Malakal
Nasir
ETHIOPIA
Akobo
Pochalla
CENRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Juba
Yei
Nimule
KENYA
ZAIRE
UGANDA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
300
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Refugee area

I.18 SUDAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, some 745,200 refugees were reported to be in the Sudan, represented by the following nationalities: 424,500 Eritreans, 173,200 Ethiopians, 141,400 Chadians, 3,800 Ugandans, 2,000 Zairians and 300 Somalis. Of this population, 288,000 Eritreans and 59,000 Ethiopians were assisted by UNHCR in 20 rural settlements and three reception centres in eastern Sudan. The remaining Eritreans and Ethiopians (mostly of Tigrayan origin) are spontaneously settled along the eastern border as well as in urban centres, and are not assisted by UNHCR. Some 4,400 Chadians were assisted in one rural settlement in western Sudan. The majority of the Ugandan refugees live in southern Sudan but are also found, along with Zairean refugees, in urban areas. Both the Ugandans and Zairians have settled of their own accord and are not assisted.

2. Some 52 per cent of the refugee population consists of children under 15 years of age, while it is estimated that about 51 per cent are female. Any children without parents are absorbed into extended families within their ethnic group and few are considered to be unaccompanied minors.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

3. Assistance to refugee settlements and reception centres in eastern Sudan continued in 1993 pending the anticipated large-scale repatriation of Eritreans and Ethiopians.

4. Following an inter-agency mission to Eritrea, which was composed of United Nations agencies (including UNHCR), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and bilateral donor representatives, under the auspices of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), a tentative figure of $ 255 million was agreed upon with the Eritrean Government to cover the reception, reintegration and rehabilitation of approximately 500,000 Eritreans, of whom some 88,000 were reported to have repatriated spontaneously. The remainder are expected to return to Eritrea with UNHCR assistance over a period of three years. UNHCR's participation in this programme would involve, inter alia, transport, reception and initial integration, leaving the more development-oriented activities in the fields of health, education, agriculture, shelter, water and roads to the other participants in the programme.

5. The initial response by the donor community to this programme (some $ 32 million) was considered by the Eritrean Government as insufficient to embark on a large-scale repatriation. Instead, the Government of Eritrea and DHA decided to start with a pilot project for the return and integration of some 4,500 families (15,000-20,000 people) in nine reception areas in Eritrea. Preparations to receive this group, including the construction of reception facilities, were begun by the Government of Eritrea in early 1994. At the same time, an agreement was signed, in April 1994, between the Government of Eritrea and UNHCR which established a legal

framework for the return of the refugees in safety and dignity. Discussions between UNHCR and the Government of the Sudan are taking place to establish the modalities for registering returnees to ensure the voluntariness of the repatriation. It is hoped that the first organized movement of returnees can take place before the beginning of the rainy season in July, and that the entire group of 4,500 families will have arrived in Eritrea before the end of 1994.

6. Following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Sudan, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR on 2 February 1993, the first phase of the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians commenced in June 1993 with the overland transportation of some 12,850 returnees from the Safawa reception centre in the Sudan to agreed transit centres in Humera and onwards to villages in Tigray and Gonder. In August 1993, another group of 670 Ethiopians returned by air to Gambella and Dimura in southern Ethiopia, bringing the total number of persons who repatriated to Ethiopia under UNHCR auspices during 1993 to 13,520. At the time of writing, the registration of another 10,000 returnees with destinations in the Ethiopian highlands was being undertaken, 8,000 of whom are expected to have arrived in Ethiopia by July 1994. The Ethiopian repatriation has experienced considerable delays mainly because of the lack of reception facilities in Ethiopia. The goal is to repatriate some 50,000 Ethiopians by the end of 1994.

7. The repatriation of Chadians from western Sudan was completed in February 1993 (3,000 in 1992 and 11,000 in 1993), leaving only 4,400 Chadians, who have been accommodated in a consolidated site at Asernei. It is expected that UNHCR's assistance programme to this group will be phased out by the end of 1994.

8. UNHCR's local currency programme costs increased greatly as a result of inflation, and were only partially offset by a more favourable exchange rate of the Sudanese pound to the US dollar. The Government has created two parallel rates, namely, one bank rate for commercial transactions and one for funds brought into the country by agencies for relief activities. In April 1994, these exchange rates were 400 and 215 pounds to the US dollar, respectively, making UNHCR's programme and that of its implementing partners prohibitively expensive. At present, discussions between the United Nations agencies and the Government are taking place with a view to obtaining a more favourable exchange rate for relief agencies.

Programme objectives and priorities

9. UNHCR's priorities in the Sudan for the coming years will be to concentrate on the repatriation of Eritreans and Ethiopians. As repatriation takes place, the care and maintenance programme in the Sudan will be phased down accordingly.

10. While the Ethiopia repatriation is expected to be completed by the end of 1995, the progress in the Eritrea repatriation will depend very much on the implementation of the reintegration/rehabilitation programme in Eritrea as part of the Programme for Refugee Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Resettlement Areas in Eritrea (PROFERI), which will in turn depend on the funding available for this programme. The Eritrean voluntary repatriation is not expected to be completed before the middle of 1997.

11. In light of the anticipated slow progress of some repatriations, in particular of Eritreans, UNHCR will continue in 1994 and 1995 to implement a

substantial care and maintenance programme. With the diminishing caseload, a number of reception centres will be closed and/or consolidated, which decreases the running costs of the programme. By 1995, it is hoped that there will be a 15 per cent reduction of the total refugee population in the Sudan.

12. UNHCR will continue its efforts to implement programmes in connection with Refugee Affected Areas (RAA), focusing on the upgrading of water facilities as well as the rehabilitation of the environment damaged by the presence of large numbers of refugees. The implementation of such programmes will also depend on the availability of sufficient fund[illegible].

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

13. UNHCR's assistance to refugees in the Sudan is mainly implemented by the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), the Sudanese Government agency dealing with refugee affairs. NGOs are also implementing partners in the programme, in particular in health care, sanitation and supplementary feeding activities, and the majority receive at least partial funding from UNHCR under tripartite agreements (COR/NGO/UNHCR). Discussions continue with COR in an effort to review their staffing needs, currently funded by UNHCR. COR's management structures are also being reviewed, as is the water sector, which up to now has experienced several problems but which is now being monitored closely by both UNHCR and COR.

14. UNHCR maintains a Branch Office in Khartoum, Sub-Offices in Es-Showak and Port Sudan and a Field Office in Gedaref. Following the repatriation of Chadians in western Sudan, the Sub-Office in El Geneina was closed in 1992. UNHCR also monitors the situation of refugees remaining in southern Sudan through the COR office in the area. With the impending repatriation of Eritreans, UNHCR will increase its presence in eastern Sudan temporarily to conduct an information campaign, and register transport of returnees, as well as to monitor the operation as a whole.

15. Approximately 45,000 metric tons of food were provided by WFP in 1993. In addition, some 475 metric tons of dried skimmed milk were donated by the European Community for supplementary and therapeutic feeding for children and lactating mothers.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

16. Pending the voluntary repatriation of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees, care and maintenance activities for the population in the three reception centres continued. The care and maintenance programme in the Sudan covers a wide range of activities, including the storage and distribution of basic food rations, maintenance and operation of vehicles, distribution of relief items, implementation of supplementary feeding programmes, as well as running health, water, education and sanitation programmes. Savings were made within the framework of the global agreement between UNHCR and WFP, under which the latter now assumes responsibility

for clearing, handling, storage and transport of all basic food to the extended delivery points.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

17. UNHCR continues to implement a similar care and maintenance programme as in 1993, the magnitude of which is constantly reviewed against the continuing repatriation to Ethiopia and the expected start of the Eritrea repatriation. The initial budget of 1994 was based on an anticipated 25 per cent reduction in the refugee population. Because of a much slower than expected rate of repatriation, the 1994 budget had to be increased significantly, taking into account the longer period the refugees will have to remain in the reception centres, which has also necessitated some infrastructural improvements.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

18. The care and maintenance programme will continue in 1995 based on an anticipated decrease in the caseload through the repatriation of some 100,000 persons. This decrease will allow for a consolidation of the population in fewer locations, which will entail lower running and personnel costs in the programme.

19. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1994 care and maintenance appropriations and the initial 1995 appropriation is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	1,200	0	0
Transport	1,157,300	1,578,347	1,300,000
Domestic needs	82,400	32,558	0
Water	22,500	79,505	78,956
Sanitation	76,700	36,325	44,345
Health	361,200	807,773	805,820
Shelter	51,900	0	46,520
Education	22,500	30,358	37,629
Agency Op. support	30,300	25,214	27,030
Total	1,806,000	2,590,080	2,340,300

Local Settlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

20. UNHCR continued its local settlement programme for Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in 20 rural settlements. This included, apart from basic life-sustaining activities, self-reliance projects in education/vocational training, agriculture and livestock raising. Poor rains in 1993 prevented the success of crop production and livestock activities, and full food rations had to be distributed in most of the settlements.

21. The forestry project implemented by a Finnish NGO, ENSO, which began in 1986 to re-establishing productive forest areas in the eastern region, continued successfully in 1993.

22. In early 1993, the repatriation of Chadians was completed and the remaining 4,400 persons were consolidated in one camp, leading to a significant reduction in costs, notably through the termination of the services of 57 COR support staff who had become redundant.

23. Community services, education and vocational training programmes were maintained for refugees residing in Khartoum, Port Sudan and other urban centres in 1993. These activities benefited Eritrean, Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

24. Due to the delayed repatriation, UNHCR had to readjust the initial budget for Ethiopians and Eritreans to include additional infrastructural works in the water, education and health sectors. Ongoing assistance in the rural settlements is otherwise similar to that provided in 1993. The reafforestation project, which will be haded over by the present implementing agency, ENSO, to the National Forestry Corporation by the end of 1994.

25. It is expected that it will be possible to phase out UNHCR's assistance programme for the remaining Chadians by the end of 1994.

26. Pending repatriation, UNHCR is continuing its community services, and education and vocational training programmes for refugee women, in particular the literacy classes, where 85 per cent of the beneficiaries are women.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

27. UNHCR's local settlement assistance programme will continue in 1995, but will be adjusted following the repatriation to Eritrea and Ethiopia. However, the reduction in the total costs will be limited because of the need to pay severance benefits to long-serving staff. With the introduction of grades 7 and 8 in the Sudanese primary school system, refugee schools in the settlements will need additional classrooms, which will also entail additional costs for 1995.

28. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1994 local settlement appropriation and the initial 1995 appropriation is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	0		
Transport	892,900	451,500	342,880
Domestic needs	25,300	28,500	49,200
Water	321,200	656,200	279,789
Sanitation	274,800	237,100	308,460
Health	1,016,300	1,022,100	993,347
Shelter	55,600	79,100	39,448
Community services	58,700	289,800	58,651
Education	815,500	727,300	964,470
Crop production	7,800	8,900	930
Livestock	22,900	22,000	28,953
Forestry	178,000	213,000	146,214
Income generation	63,100	3,100	0
Legal assistance	29,100	43,200	46,000
Agency op. support	660,700	817,600	1,089,958
Project personnel	1,006,100	0	0
Total	5,428,000	4,599,400	4,348,300

Voluntary Repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

29. Some 11,000 Chadians repatriated in early 1993, leaving some 4,400 in the Geneina area. This repatriation operation was funded under the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

30. Eighty-four individual urban refugees also repatriated with UNHCR assistance to Uganda.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

31. UNHCR expects to repatriate 500 individual refugees, mainly from urban areas, to Uganda and other countries in 1994.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

32. It is estimated that an additional 500 individual refugees will require assistance to return to their countries of origin.

Resettlement

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

33. In 1993, 335 refugees were assisted to resettle in third countries, a much lower number than in previous years. With repatriation now a real possibility for Eritreans and Ethiopians, resettlement countries are decreasing their resettlement quotas for these groups.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

34. In 1994, 250 refugees are expected to be resettled.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

35. In 1995, the resettlement of refugees will continue to decrease as the possibilities for repatriation increase.

Special Programmes

Education Account

36. In the 1993/1994 academic year, a total of 149 students benefited from scholarships under the Education Account. Between July and December 1993, 33 students graduated. The beneficiaries are mainly Ethiopian and Eritrean, of whom 32 per cent are women. They are enrolled in various tertiary educational institutions. As no funds are available, no new scholarships have been awarded for the 1993/1994 academic year. By June 1994, 25 students will be graduating. On the assumption that no new scholarships will be awarded, funds will be required to support 91 students already enrolled for the 1994/1995 academic year and 85 students for the 1995/1996 academic year. The cost of supporting one university student in the 1993/1994 academic year increased almost fivefold in local currency terms, compared to the 1991/1992 academic year. Increases in the cost of living, tuition and registration fees are the main contributing factors. In US dollar terms, the cost per student per year has risen from $ 256 to around $ 750 and it is expected to further increase to around $ 2,000 in 1995/1996. Given the enlarged costs, there will be fewer scholarships available in the future. However, the possibility of awarding partial scholarships will be examined in order of assist deserving refugee students.

Horn of Africa

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

37. In February 1993, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Governments of Ethiopia and the Sudan, and UNHCR regarding the voluntary repatriation of up to 100,000 Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan. The actual operation began in June 1993. Some 12,850 persons were transported overland to their villages of reintegration, mainly in Tigray, with smaller numbers in Gonder, Wollo and Wallega. Another 670 Ethiopians were airlifted back to Gambella and Dimma in southern Ethiopia. By the end of 1993, some 13,520 had repatriated to Ethiopia.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

38. While the resumption of the repatriation was delayed because of the lack of reception facilities in Ethiopia, the second phase started in March/April 1994 with 3,196 persons returning by road, to be followed in May and June 1994 by another 10,000 persons. The movement will again be suspended until after the rainy season in September, when another 38,000 Ethiopians are expected to return before the end of the year.

39. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in April 1994 between UNHCR and the Government of Eritrea on the implementation of the integration and reception of Eritrean returnees from the Sudan. A bilateral agreement between UNHCR and the Sudanese Government is being discussed. It is expected that some 20,000 Eritreans will have returned by the end of 1994 within the context of PROFERI, which foresees the return of this group to nine selected sites in Eritrea.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

40. While the continuation of the repatriation of Ethiopians in 1995 will depend on the availability of candidates, the implementation of the Eritrean repatriation will depend on the progress of the PROFERI programmes in establishing the relevant socio-economic structures which could allow the integration and rehabilitation of the returnees in Eritrean society. The project as a whole is estimated to cost $ 262 million over a period of three years.

DAFI

41. Thirty-two students were supported in 1993 under the German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). They will continue to receive this support in 1994. Eight new scholarships have been awarded to girls in 1994. The beneficiaries are mainly Eritrean and Somali students, and 35 per cent of the beneficiaries are girls. The DAFI programme is administered by the Branch Office in Khartoum in consultation with COR. In order to further facilitate the admission of refugee students into Sudanese universities, the implementation of the DAFI programme will be handed over to COR in 1995. The DAFI programme will give priority to assisting qualified girls.

Other Funds

42. The water supply systems of the Shagarab Reception Centre and Gedaref town are being overhauled using funds remaining under a RAA project financed by the German Government (some $ 1.7 million). This work is undertaken by the German technical assistance agency, Bundesanstalt für Technisches Hilfswerk (THW).

43. The Government of Germany has provided funds over a two-year period (1994-1995) towards reafforestation projects in the eastern and western regions, which are implemented by the Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the Sudanese National Forestry Corporation. An additional $ 139,149, which represents the interest earned on the contribution against the RAA project, will also be used to fund this project.

44. The German Government has agreed that an unspent balance from a previous year's project for water installation in Hawarta/Mafaza be used to purchase water related equipment in 1994.

45. The European Union (EU) has contributed funds for the purchase of canvas to rehabilitate storage facilities in the settlements in 1994. For 1994, the EU has also donated 26 metric tons of dried skimmed milk for supplementary and therapeutic feeding for children and lactating mothers.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

46. Expenditure in 1993 remained within budget estimates for all components of the administrative budget, except for expenditure relating to salaries and common staff costs. The higher than expected expenditure was primarily due to increases in the cost of living and the fact that the Sudan is classified as a hardship duty station requiring frequent staff rotation, home leave travel and hardship allowances. In addition, with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding in connection with the repatriation of Ethiopians, local temporary assistance was required to assist the coordination of repatriation activities as well as to support and train the implementing partner and the Sudanese authorities in monitoring the water sector.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

47. Three technical/repatriation posts may be required in the second half of 1994 to support the ongoing Ethiopian and Eritrean repatriation programmes. Furthermore, an additional Programme Officer post may be required in Es Showak to allow for the appropriate monitoring of the care and maintenance programme in eastern Sudan.

48. The revised administrative budget for 1994 is higher than the initial budget primarily because of an increase in salaries and common staff costs, as a result of revisions in the salary scales and the index factor for the calculation of common staff costs, as well as increased non-staff costs needed to support and deliver a large-scale UNHCR operation in the country.

49. A decision has also been taken to purchase the UNHCR premises in Khartoum. This has resulted in an increase of approximately $ 600,000 in the revised budget. The original lease contract, termed as an extended land lease agreement, had provided for an option to sell the rented premises to UNHCR after an initial five year lease period, which terminated on 1 May 1994. The decision to purchase the premises was taken in light of a thorough analysis by the Branch Office as to the viability of such a purchase and the expected duration of UNHCR's presence.

50. The Es Showak Sub-Office had to be improved to cope with the increased repatriation movements through the purchase of equipment and non-expendable property.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

51. Total administrative expenditures, including the salary and related common staff costs of 28 international and 79 local staff members currently employed in the Sudan, are expected to be lower than for 1994 as the purchase of UNHCR premises is likely to occur in 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE SUDAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,650.3	1,806.0	2,590.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	2,340.3
30.0	157.4	78.1	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	70.4
6,185.5 a/	5,428.0	4,599.4	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	4,348.3
102.7 b/	59.4	27.6	RESETTLEMENT	15.2
–	–	2,991.6	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	2,769.2
7,968.5	**7,450.8**	**10,286.8**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**9,543.4**
1,987.7	1,492.6	775.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	618.1
9,956.2	**8,943.4**	**11,062.0**	**TOTAL (1)**	**10,161.5**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
91.4	168.7	168.8	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 159 university scholarships	168.8
3,193.8	461.6	–	HORN OF AFRICA	–
–	–	656.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	290.3
–	–	108.3	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	85.5
2,708.0	–	382.5	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
231.6	144.8	188.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	188.1
6,224.8	**775.1**	**1,504.6**	**TOTAL (2)**	**732.7**
16,181.0	**9,718.5**	**12,566.6**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**10,894.2**

a/ of which US$ 8,386 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 7,923 incurred against Overall Allocation

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/19
2 August 1994

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 19 - Swaziland

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-02924

I.19 SWAZILAND

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, Swaziland hosted a refugee population of 45,507 persons of whom some 15,000 from Mozambique and 507 primarily urban refugees of other nationalities were receiving assistance from UNHCR. The Government estimated that some 30,000 unassisted Mozambicans had settled in rural areas of their own accord. The breakdown of the assisted caseload was as follows:

Country of Origin	Total 31.12.93	Percentage M	F	C	Location
Mozambique	15,000	17	20	63	Malindza/Ndzevan
South Africa	190	17	21	62	Ndzevane/elsewhere
Angola	120	92	3	5	Malindza/elsewhere
Zaire	76	86	10	4	Malindza/elsewhere
Others	121	84	11	5	Malindza/elsewhere
Total	15,507	18	20	62	

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

2. The signing of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) on 4 October 1992 paved the way for the commencement of the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees from Swaziland. The organized movement began in October 1993 and ended in June 1994. It involved the repatriation of 16,643 Mozambicans. As this constituted the largest refugee population in the country, the end of repatriation has had a considerable impact on the future direction of the refugee programme in Swaziland.

3. There was an increase in the number of asylum-seekers from other countries, notably Angola and Zaire. As a result, care and maintenance assistance for urban refugees has been considerably increased.

Programme objectives and priorities

4. The objectives of the country programme for 1994 and 1995 have been established as follows:

Mozambican Refugees:

5. The repatriation operation was completed in June 1994. The Branch Office and the Government of Swaziland are preparing a plan for the closure of the two Mozambican refugee camps, Malindza and Ndzevane by the end of the year. Care and maintenance assistance for Mozambican refugees will also be gradually phased out. Asylum applications and assistance for the residual caseload of Mozambican refugees who are unwilling to repatriate will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. In this connection, UNHCR will work closely with the Government of Swaziland to develop a system ensuring the fair treatment of individual cases.

Urban refugees:

6. Needy refugees will continue to receive care and maintenance assistance pending the identification and attainment of a durable solution. UNHCR will continue to monitor the situation in countries of origin and promote individual voluntary repatriation on a case-by-case basis, if and when conditions for safe return are determined to exist. Efforts are also underway to clear the backlog of asylum applications awaiting a decision by the Political Asylum Committee.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

7. A Tripartite Commission comprising representatives of the Governments of Swaziland, Mozambique and UNHCR was formed in 1993 to oversee the repatriation of Mozambicans from Swaziland. An operational sub-committee, which included the main implementing partners, was formed to plan and conduct the organized movement.

8. The assistance programme for Mozambican refugees has been implemented over the years under tripartite agreements between the Government of Swaziland, UNHCR and implementing partners. The Government of Swaziland has provided a camp administrator in each of the two camps and staff responsible for other sectors such as education and health.

9. As the organized repatriation to Mozambique has been completed, the two main implementing partners, Caritas and the Lutheran World Federation, are expected to close down their activities in the refugee programme by the end of 1994. World University Services-Canada will also hand over the residual urban caseload receiving education assistance under the local settlement project to the Government. Care and maintenance assistance for urban refugees as well as education grants for university students will continue to be administered by the UNHCR Branch Office until the end of 1994. In 1995, an implementing partner will be identified jointly by UNHCR and the Government of Swaziland to administer these two projects, as UNHCR staff in the country will be reduced.

10. In addition to providing monthly food rations for all Mozambican refugees in the two camps, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided a one-month ration to all repatriants for their return. Provision of basic and complementary food in the two camps has also been gradually reduced with the departure of the Mozambican refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

11. The assisted Mozambican refugee population decreased from 24,000 in January 1993 to 15,000 in December 1993 as a result of the commencement of the repatriation operation. However, due to inflation and the fixed costs components of the care and maintenance project, the budget was not reduced as expected.

12. A cholera outbreak detected in Swaziland in the latter part of 1992 was brought under control in the first quarter of 1993. UNHCR deployed an epidemiologist on secondment from the American-based Centers for Disease Control to assist the local health authority. The disease claimed the lives of some 49 refugees. Additional funds were made available to cover the costs of extra health staff and the required medical supplies for the cholera outbreak during the first quarter of the year. Two vehicles were purchased for the camp administration of the Government in the camps of Malindza and Ndzevane.

13. There was a notable increase in the number of new urban asylum-seekers from countries other than Mozambique, rising from 166 in January 1993 to 507 persons by December 1993. This has resulted in a considerable increase in the budget for the care and maintenance project for non-Mozambican asylum-seekers.

14. Higher expenditure was incurred in the local settlement project for primary and secondary school education for urban and rural refugees due to the above-mentioned increase in the number of beneficiaries. Mozambican refugee students also continued to receive education assistance at primary and secondary institutions.

15. Voluntary repatriation assistance to South African refugees was covered under a project administered by UNHCR Headquarters.

16. Some $ 15,300 were spent from the Headquarters Overall Allocation for individual refugees who were accepted for resettlement in a third country.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

17. With the end of the Mozambican repatriation operation, care and maintenance assistance for Mozambican refugees in the two camps of Malindza and Ndzevane is to be phased out. WFP food assistance has also been scaled down accordingly. In addition, the staff of implementing partners in the two refugee camps has been gradually reduced.

18. Emphasis will now be placed on the Mozambican residual caseload, with a view to providing assistance in individual status determination, as well as provision of basic care and maintenance, pending a decision on their cases.

19. Given the considerable increase in the number of urban refugees, the budget for the care and maintenance assistance for this group is being revised upwards. The Office will attempt to find a durable solution to their plight. Resettlement to third countries and voluntary repatriation on an individual basis will continue

when feasible. Efforts to promote skills training and income generation activities to encourage self-reliance will also continue.

20. The local settlement project which mainly covered education assistance for Mozambican refugees will be scaled down in a similar manner. Urban refugees benefiting from education assistance, and any residual Mozambican caseload, will continue to be assisted under this project.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Care and maintenance

21. The care and maintenance assistance for Mozambican refugees will be discontinued by the end of 1994 and WFP food assistance is to be discontinued in 1995. The needs of any Mozambican refugees remaining in Swaziland will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be provided for under the care and maintenance project for urban refugees.

22. The proposed allocation for the care and maintenance assistance for urban refugees is lower than that of 1994, as some of the refugees are expected to have attained self-reliance, and a durable solution may have been found for others during the course of 1994. Assistance is therefore planned in 1995 for the residual Mozambican caseload of some 500 persons, as well as refugees of other nationalities.

Local settlement

23. The assistance in primary and secondary school education in various institutions will continue to be administered for refugee students, both for Mozambicans and other nationalities.

Resettlement

24. Those persons of concern to the High Commissioner because of fear of persecution if they return to their countries, but who have been denied refugee status by the Government of Swaziland for various reasons, will be presented for resettlement to potential receiving countries. Individual cases for resettlement will continue to be referred to UNHCR Headquarters for processing and transport arrangements.

Special Programmes

Education Account

25. The 1993/1994 appropriation covered scholarship assistance to 16 refugee students, who enjoy refugee status either in Swaziland or in other African countries, to receive university-level education in Swaziland. The same number of beneficiaries is being assisted under the project in the 1994/1995 academic year. Twenty-four refugee students will benefit from scholarship assistance in 1995/1996.

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

26. In 1993, a total of 5,356 Mozambican refugees repatriated in ten organized convoys. A total of 3,644 returned spontaneously, mainly to Maputo Province. The organized movement started in October 1993 after a delay in finalizing implementation arrangements, which resulted in a lower expenditure than foreseen in the budget.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

27. The repatriation operation was expected to be completed in June 1994. At 3 June 1994, 16,643 Mozambican refugees had returned home through 28 organized convoys. No repatriation activities are planned in 1995. Funding for 1994 is being provided by an extension of the 1993 project.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

28. Prior to the establishment of posts in April 1993, staff had to be recruited under temporary assistance for the planning and implementation of the repatriation movement of Mozambican refugees. This resulted in a higher expenditure in the budget for salaries and common staff costs.

29. The delay in finalizing implementation arrangements for the repatriation resulted in savings in the regional and local travel budgets which had been planned for the purpose of coordination with the implementing partners and the Governments of Swaziland and Mozambique.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

30. The actual repatriation movement was completed at the end of June 1994, and the posts created for this operation were planned for discontinuation at the same time. However, in order to ensure a smooth winding down of activities, the discontinuation date of the international and six local posts established under the repatriation programme was deferred until September 1994. Provisions for salaries and related costs in the administrative budget were revised upwards accordingly. The rent of the UNHCR Office premises in Mbabane has been increased, as per the current lease agreement, necessitating an increased allocation for the rental of premises.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

31. Following the completion of the repatriation programme in 1994, the Representative's post will be discontinued as of 31 December 1994, as will most local posts, with the exception of the Senior Administrative Assistant and one Driver. The Protection Officer's post will also remain after 31 December 1994 and be reclassified to Senior Liaison Officer, with the status of the UNHCR Office

changed to a Liaison Office. This Office will receive supervision and professional support from the Office of the Regional Representative for southern Africa.

32. A much reduced provision is therefore being proposed for the administrative budget, reflecting the scaling down of operational activities and the reduction of the staffing level for the UNHCR Office in Swaziland.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,469.5	670.0	932.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	450.0
0.4 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
262.3	125.0	120.6	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	121.8
15.3 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	284.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	159.7
1,747.5	795.0	1,337.8	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	731.5
475.6	228.9	48.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	39.9
2,223.1	1,023.9	1,386.3	TOTAL (1)	771.4
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
54.2	57.0	57.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 24 university scholarships	79.5
926.0	582.3	–	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	–
–	–	234.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	37.6
–	–	24.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	18.8
101.9	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
74.7	110.0	34.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	34.0
1,156.8	749.3	349.9	TOTAL (2)	169.9
3,379.9	1,773.2	1,736.2	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	941.3

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/20
16 August 1994

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

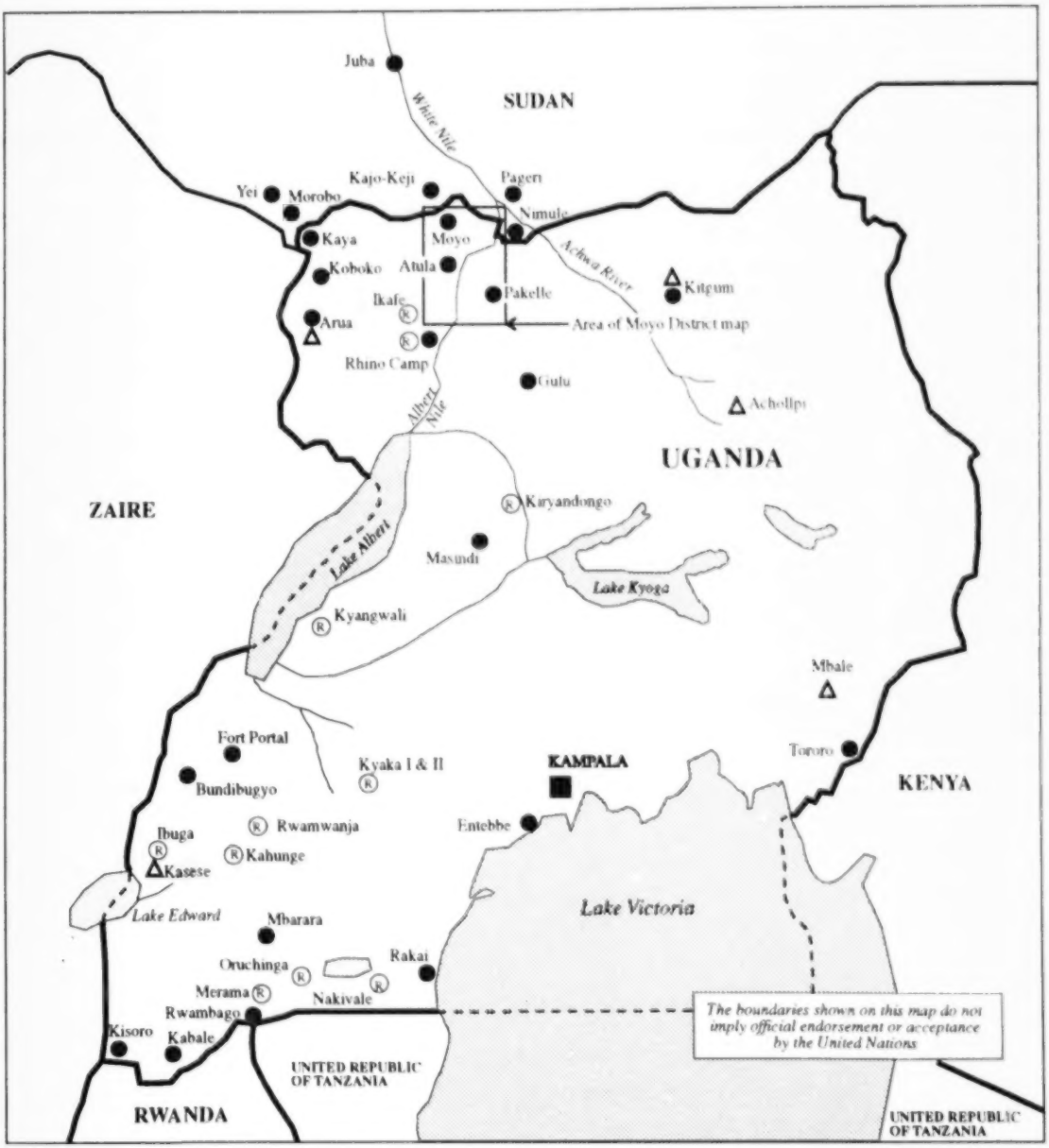
PART I. AFRICA

Section 20 - Uganda

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03163

UGANDA


Juba
SUDAN
White Nile
Yei
Morobo
Kajo-Keji
Pageri
Nimule
Kaya
Moyo
Achwa River
Koboko
Atula
Kitgum
Pakelle
Ikafe
Arua
Area of Moyo District map
Rhino Camp
Gulu
Albert Nile
Achollpi
UGANDA
ZAIRE
Kiryandongo
Lake Albert
Masindi
Lake Kyoga
Kyangwali
Mbale
Fort Portal
Kyaka I & II
KAMPALA
Tororo
KENYA
Bundibugyo
Rwamwanja
Entebbe
Ibuga
Kahunge
Kasese
Lake Edward
Lake Victoria
Mbarara
Rakai
Oruchinga
Merama
Nakivale
Rwambago
Kisoro
Kabale
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
RWANDA
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
0
100
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Refugee settlement
Reception centre

I.20 UGANDA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, Uganda hosted a refugee population of some 286,500 persons comprising 180,000 Sudanese, 4,500 Zairians, 97,000 Rwandese, 2,300 Somalis and 2,700 of other nationalities. Most of these refugees were assisted by UNHCR, with the exception of some 85,000 Rwandese in south-western Uganda who arrived during the early 1960s and are considered to be integrated and self-sufficient.

2. Events in southern Sudan, Zaire and Rwanda caused substantial numbers of refugees to arrive. By the first quarter of 1994, there were an estimated 204,000 Sudanese refugees in Uganda; current influx rates indicate that this population is expected to continue increasing at an average rate of 3,000 per month. The reported spontaneous return of Rwandese refugees to occupy land vacated by persons displaced during last years's fighting was reversed after the April 1994 events in Rwanda, when a new influx of refugees started to arrive. This influx continued at a average daily rate of 170 persons. By the end of April 1994, the number of Zairian refugees had also increased to approximately 13,400.

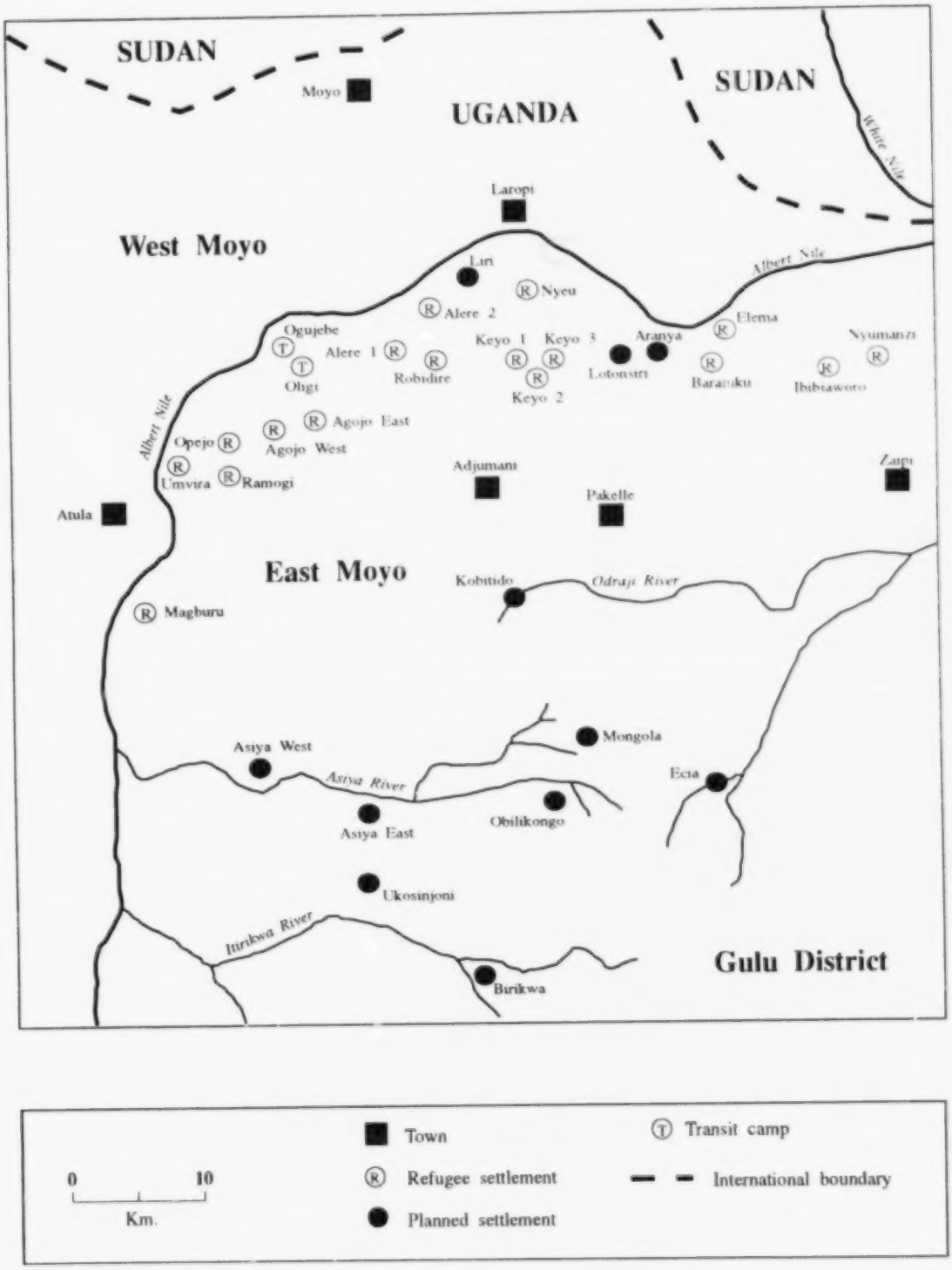
3. Of the 204,000 Sudanese refugees, some 40,000 live in rural settlements in Moyo district and another 7,000 in Masindi district. The remaining Sudanese refugees live in reception centres in Moyo, Kitgum and Arua districts, and are awaiting transfer to settlements when sufficient land is made available by the Government. Some 13,000 Zairian refugees are accommodated in Kyaka II. The newly-arrived Rwandese have been accommodated in reception centres in Rwembogo and Kisoro while those remaining from the 1990 influx are accommodated in Nakivale. In Kampala and its environs, there are some 3,200 urban refugees of various nationalities, the majority of whom are Somalis.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

4. In August 1993, following increased hostilities in southern Sudan, the influx of Sudanese into northern Uganda accelerated dramatically, in particular into the Koboko area of Arua district where some 60,000 new arrivals had to be accommodated in reception centres within a period of weeks. The influx has continued, albeit less dramatically, with some 3,000 refugees arriving per month into Arua, Moyo and Kitgum districts. UNHCR, through the Ministry of Local Government and a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), has provided care and maintenance, including food (through the World Food Programme (WFP)), health services, water and sanitation, education, shelter, etc., to the new arrivals as well as to the existing caseload. Initially, UNHCR's emergency stockpile of non-food items was used to provide assistance to the newly-arrived groups. In addition, an allocation of $ 500,000 was made available from the 1993 Emergency Fund to provide immediate relief items.

5. UNHCR has continued to promote local settlement activities for some 7,000 Sudanese refugees settled in Kiryandongo in the Masindi district who have now all been allocated land and are expected eventually to become self-sufficient in food.

UGANDA (MOYO DISTRICT)



6. In East Moyo, efforts have continued to locate Sudanese refugees in rural settlements. By the end of 1993, some 33,000 refugees were placed in agricultural settlements. In view of the lack of sufficient arable land in East Moyo, plans are underway to move some 17,000 people at present in the Ogujebe transit camp in Moyo to Rhino camp, some 70 kilometers up the Nile River. Land has been made available by the Ugandan Government and construction of the physical infrastructure, including the drilling of boreholes, has begun. In May 1994, the first group of refugees was moved by UNHCR to the settlement site.

7. Some 8,500 Zairian refugees fled insecure conditions in Zaire to south-western Uganda during January and February 1994. During March and April 1994, the refugees were transferred from the border to the Kyaka II settlement site. They are provided with care and maintenance assistance, including food, water, health and sanitation. Plans are underway to expand the Kyaka II settlement into a rural settlement for Zairian refugees.

8. Following the events in Rwanda in early April 1994, some 8,000 Rwandese arrived in southern Uganda and were accommodated in the two reception centres of Rwembogo and Kisoro. They are predominantly peasants and leaders of the Hutu ethnic group, and came from areas bordering Uganda. Over 75 per cent of them are women and children. Funds were made available from the 1994 Emergency Fund to establish a relief assistance programme, coordinated by a UNHCR Emergency Response Team.

Programme objectives and priorities

Sudanese refugees

9. As repatriation of Sudanese refugees does not seem to be an option in the foreseeable future, activities are being put in place to encourage them to settle locally. Efforts will be made to promote refugee self-sufficiency through agriculture, employment and non-agricultural income-generating activities. Some 40,000 already living in rural settlements are almost self-sufficient in food, enabling food assistance to be reduced, and it is planned to settle another 50,000 Sudanese during 1994. Land has been made available by the Ugandan Government for 20,000 refugees in Koboko, as well as in Rhino Camp settlement for 17,000 refugees from the Ogujebe reception centre. Furthermore, the Government is in the process of identifying land for settling another 13,000 refugees in Moyo district. In 1995, UNHCR will continue to negotiate with the Ugandan authorities to acquire more land for settlement of Sudanese refugees. Joint UNHCR/WFP food assessment missions will be carried out after each harvest season to determine the level of food self-sufficiency and to adapt the food rations accordingly.

10. In view of the continuing influx of refugees from southern Sudan, UNHCR's assistance programmes will need continuous updating, in particular the care and maintenance programmes for the reception centres. At the same time, UNHCR will need to replenish regularly its emergency stock of non-food items, particularly in view of the potential massive influx of some 100,000 persons currently displaced in the Nimule area of southern Sudan.

Rwandese refugees

11. The situtation in Rwanda hinders future planning for the Rwandese refugees in Uganda. At present, UNHCR's efforts towards a durable solution will be through local settlement both for those who arrived in 1990 and who are living in Nakivale as well as for those who arrived in April 1994 and who are accommodated in Rwembogo and Kisoro.

12. If, however, the situation in Rwanda improves, favouring their return, UNHCR will reorient its activities towards repatriation. In the meantime, UNHCR will continue discussing with the Ugandan Government the possibility of providing adequate land to make these groups self-sufficient.

Zairian refugees

13. As the Zairian refugees are not expected to return to their home country in the near future, UNHCR will promote agricultural self-sufficiency on land provided at the Kyaka II settlement. The infrastructure of this settlement will also be upgraded and sufficient boreholes and schools will be constructed.

Urban refugees

14. A durable solution for the group of over 3,000 mainly Somali urban refugees remains to be found. As they are not recognized as refugees by the Ugandan Government, they are not allowed to engage in gainful employment and are therefore completely dependent upon UNHCR assistance. Efforts will be made to convince the Ugandan Government to make land available to establish a rural settlement for the Somali caseload to facilitate their self-sufficiency so that the urban assistance programme for this caseload can be phased out in the future.

Returnees

15. Some 10,000 Ugandans, currently in Upper Zaire, are expected to repatriate in 1994. The returnees will receive a one-time integration package consisting of, inter alia, three months food supply, agricultural tools and a cash grant. During 1995, a further 10,000 Ugandans are expected to return from Zaire, while up to 20,000 Ugandans living in Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania are also expected to request repatriation.

Education

16. UNHCR will put increasing emphasis on educational services for refugees. Apart from the construction and running of sufficient members of primary schools, the 1994 and 1995 assistance programme will provide for additional secondary school scholarships as well as the running of a self-help secondary school.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

17. Within the Ugandan Government, overall responsibility for refugee affairs rests with the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG). MOLG is also responsible for the overall coordination with other ministries on matters pertaining to refugees.

18. A number of NGOs are responsible for the implementation of the refugee assistance programme in the reception centres and settlements for Sudanese refugees. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Switzerland, MSF-France, MSF-Holland, OXFAM and Action Africa in Need assist in the health and sanitation sectors. The Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) is responsible for education (primary school, literacy and teacher training) while the Uganda Red Cross/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (URC/IFRC) is in charge of the overall camp management in the Koboko area. In Kitgum, International Service Volunteers Association is UNHCR's main implementing partner with JRS in running the education programmes. Overall management of the Rhino Camp settlement is being handled by Cara Coordinated Development, while the health/nutrition sector is being implemented by the German Development Services (DED). An implementing partner for Ikafe settlement is being identified.

19. In East Moyo, where no camp management agency has been identified, the day-to-day operations, including infrastructural development, food distribution and water development in 18 settlements and two transit camps, are carried out directly by the UNHCR Field Office in Pakelle. Discussions are, however, underway with a prospective partner who is expected to take over the implementation of this project later in 1994.

20. MOLG and a local NGO, the Uganda Social Services and Counselling Centre (USSCC), implement the assistance programmes for Zairians at Kyaka II and for Rwandese at Nakivale, while URC/IFRC is responsible for Rwambogo and Kisoro, where recently arrived Rwandese have been accommodated.

21. MOLG is responsible for the scholarship programmes for secondary and post-secondary vocational education. UNHCR directly administers the university scholarship programme with the participation of USSCC. USSCC also provides counselling and care and maintenance assistance for urban refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

22. The overall refugee population in Uganda in 1993 increased by almost 50 per cent, mainly as a result of the escalating civil war in southern Sudan. Additional funds were provided from the 1993 Emergency Fund as well as from the 1993 Programme Reserve.

23. Events in Rwanda forestalled the expected repatriation of Rwandese in Nakivale. UNHCR continued to provide assistance to this group of refugees while negotiating with the Government of Uganda to acquire agricultural land for settlements.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

24. The 1994 care and maintenance programmes, as well as the local settlement programmes, have had to be increased substantially as a result of the continuing influx of Sudanese refugees. In particular the transfer in 1994 of some 20,000 refugees from Koboko to Ikafe, 17,000 from East Moyo to Rhino camp and another 13,000 to other settlement sites will require substantial funds to cover transportation, road infrastructure, water, health and sanitation facilities, as well as agricultural and other income-generating activities.

25. As voluntary repatriation of the Rwandese refugees does not seem to be feasible in the foreseeable future, UNHCR is assisting the Rwandese in Nakivale towards local integration. Care and maintenance will continue to be provided to the Rwandese refugees who arrived early 1994 until such time as the situation in Rwanda improves sufficiently to allow their return.

26. The local settlement programme planned for the caseload of 4,500 Zairian refugees will be expanded to include the additional 8,500 refugees who arrived in early 1994.

27. Counselling services and care and maintenance will continue to be extended to needy Somali urban refugees. However, efforts will be increased to obtain land and to establish a rural settlement for this group, for which no durable solution seems possible in the urban setting.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Sudanese refugees

Care and maintenance

28. The 1995 proposal takes into account an expected continuing influx from southern Sudan, as well as the planned transfer of some 20,000 refugees from Koboko to Ikafe.

29. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1994 as well as the proposed initial 1995 care and maintenance requirements are as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	0	49,391	6,490
Transport	4,070	681,400	854,202
Domestic needs	606,210	787,240	627,024
Water	0	51,598	127,046
Sanitation	0	165,503	126,092
Health/nutrition	6,045	279,430	609,196
Shelter	0	955,000	480,365
Community services	28,620	104,000	152,540
Education	12,710	53,000	172,777
Crop production	0	38,768	59,125
Forestry	0	9,000	14,930
Income generation	4,060	9,870	7,257
Legal assistance	2,410	17,000	33,405
Agency op. support	1,675	183,700	154,151
Total	665,800	3,384,900	3,424,600

30. Assistance in the form of subsistence allowances, accommodation, health, transport allowances and counselling will be provided to a maximum of 3,000 urban refugees. If, however, UNHCR's efforts to establish a rural settlement for this urban caseload are successful, the initial 1995 proposal will be revised accordingly.

Local settlement

31. UNHCR will continue to transfer Sudanese refugees from the reception centres in Koboko and East Moyo to agricultural settlements. The total number to be transferred will depend on the amount of land made available by the Government. At the same time, the settlement activities for 50,000 people that were started during 1994 will be continued in 1995.

32. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1994 as well as the proposed 1995 local settlement requirements are as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	25,800	64,503	89,250
Transport	1,676,400	1,544,785	1,971,020
Domestic needs	278,500	320,255	353,190
Water	486,900	711,277	511,130
Sanitation	26,800	68,368	120,600
Health/nutrition	760,600	1,222,785	1,243,760
Shelter	202,500	404,114	600,000
Community services	5,400	13,436	58,000
Education	730,700	912,041	1,638,650
Crop production	114,700	195,196	186,680
Livestock	3,200	21,649	30,000
Fisheries	19,900	10,684	8,000
Forestry	2,600	200,060	230,000
Income generation	20,500	115,387	254,920
Legal assistance	15,400	29,402	34,110
Agency op. support	510,400	1,366,858	1,113,590
Total	4,900,300	7,200,800	8,442,900

Rwandese and Zairian refugees

Resettlement

33. Efforts will continue to secure resettlement for a number of urban refugees, especially security cases, as well as vulnerable cases such as women at risk in the camps.

Repatriation

34. On the basis of a tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the Governments of Uganda and Zaire, a repatriation/reintegration programme for 10,000 Ugandans who are currently living in Upper Zaire is expected to start in July 1994. The returnees will be given transport assistance and an integration package which includes three-month's food supply, cash and tools to enable them to reintegrate in their villages of origin.

Special Programmes

(a) **1994 planned implementation**

Education Account

35. Of 100 students sponsored in 1993 for post-secondary academic and vocational studies, only 55 students are being granted scholarships in 1994 owing to funding constraints. Subject to sufficient funding, it is envisaged to assist up to 150 new and continuing students in 1995.

Other Trust Funds

36. From funds provided by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ), some $ 350,000 were obligated in 1993 to support self-reliance activities for Sudanese refugees who are being settled in Rhino Camp. Furthermore, $ 306,748 and $ 170,000 have been obligated in 1993 and 1994, respectively, from funds made available by BMZ for the settlement project in Kiryandongo. Funds were also made available by the Swiss Government to finance a stockpile of emergency relief items in Kampala.

37. Eleven university students benefited under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) in 1993/1994 and it is intended to increase this number to 16 in 1994/1995.

38. A $ 500,000 allocation was made available from the 1994 Emergency Fund in order to provide emergency relief assistance to newly-arrived Rwandese refugees in south-west Uganda pending the receipt of funds against the Special Appeal which was launched in early May 1994.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

39. The 1993 administrative expenditures exceeded the revised appropriations as a result of the sudden influx of Sudanese refugees in the Koboko and Kitgum areas in the latter part of 1993. The existing UNHCR offices in Arua and Pakelle were strengthened by fielding temporary missions to cover the increased workload, resulting in higher than expected staff costs. Higher travel expenses were also incurred due to increased missions to the refugee camps and border areas. Increased communication expenses were also incurred following expanded activities in the three UNHCR offices in Uganda.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

40. The revised 1994 figures include the cost of additional posts created to strengthen the UNHCR offices in Uganda. One Programme Officer and eight General Service posts have been created in Kampala effective June/July 1994 while the office in Pakelle has been strengthened with the creation, effective June 1994, of one Field Officer and three Field Assistant posts. In the Arua Sub-Office, an international post of Head of Sub-Office and four General Service posts were created effective July 1994 and June 1994, respectively. Furthermore, the revised 1994 estimates include provisions for increased travel and general operating expenses as well as the purchase of new office equipment required for the additional staff. The cost of four additional vehicles is also foreseen in the revised 1994 estimates. In view of increased violence in Uganda, provision has been made for the installation of security equipment in the office premises in Kampala.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

41. The 1995 estimate is less than the 1994 revised estimate because a reduction in requirements for non-expendable items is foreseen as most significant purchases will have been made in 1994. Also, less travel costs are foreseen in 1995 at which time the programme in Uganda is expected to stabilize requiring less frequent monitoring missions. All time-limited posts were extended to 31 December 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
500.0	–	500.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
541.1	665.8	3,384.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	3,424.6
23.0 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
5,546.6 b/	5,570.5	7,200.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	8,442.9
7.8 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	2,247.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	2,222.7
6,618.5	**6,236.3**	**13,333.5**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**14,090.2**
849.4	723.6	319.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	306.9
7,467.9	**6,959.9**	**13,653.4**	**TOTAL (1)**	**14,397.1**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
36.0	32.0	32.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 150 Post secondary and vocational scholarships	73.1
–	–	1,368.6	BURUNDI / RWANDA EMERGENCY	*/
–	–	624.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	139.8
753.8	–	170.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
50.1	–	72.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	72.0
839.9	**32.0**	**2,267.1**	**TOTAL (2)**	**284.9**
8,307.8	**6,991.9**	**15,920.5**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**14,682.0**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 995 incurred against Overall Allocation
*/ requirements not yet known

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/21
22 August 1994

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

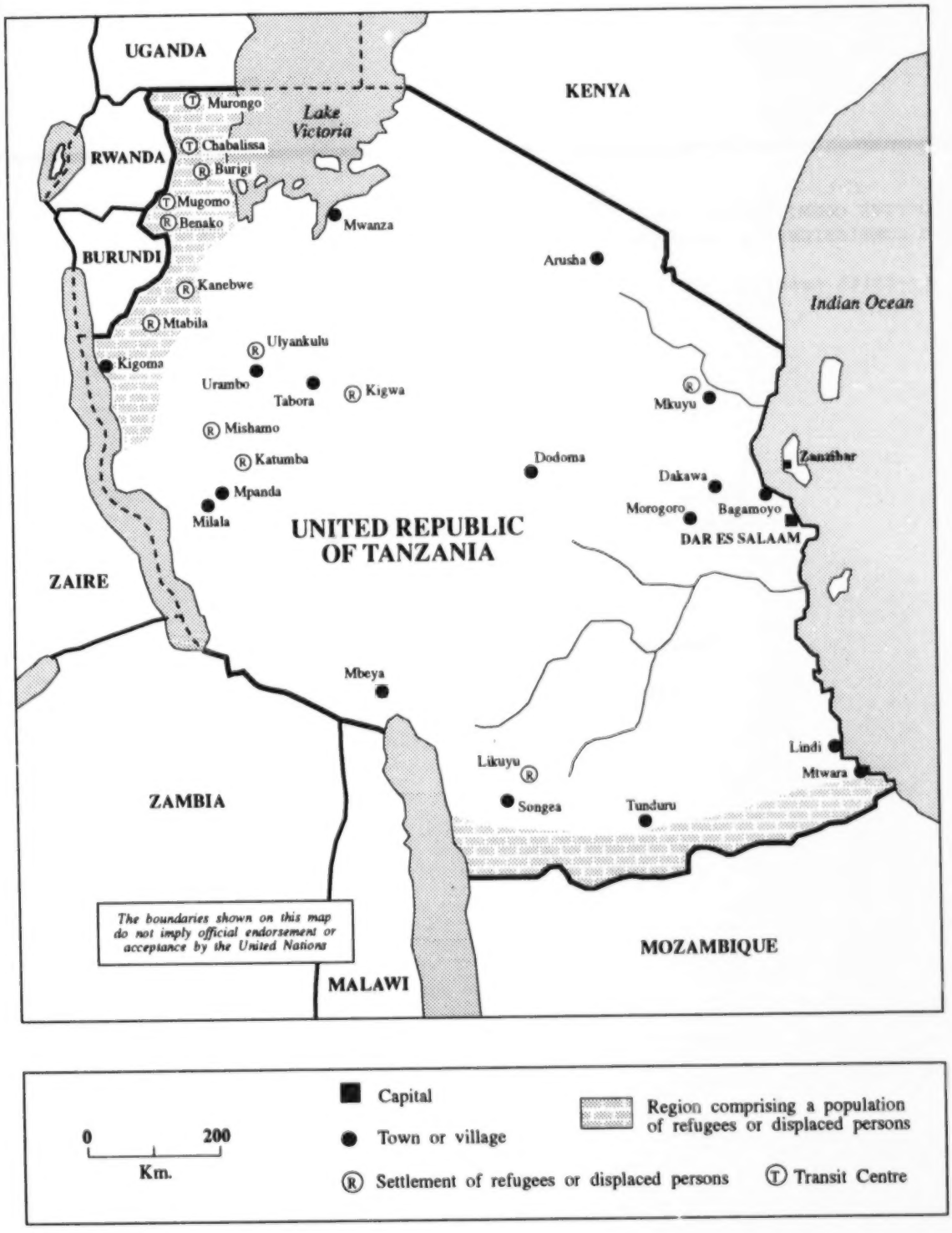
PART I. AFRICA

Section 21 - United Republic of Tanzania

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94- 03443

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



I.21 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, the United Republic of Tanzania hosted a total refugee population of 564,500, comprising an estimated 444,900 Burundi refugees, 48,700 Mozambicans, 51,900 Rwandese, 2,500 Somalis, 16,000 Zairians, 300 South Africans and 200 refugees of various origin. The Office provided assistance to some 321,300 refugees at 31 December 1993. The breakdown of the assisted population by country of origin, location and type of assistance was as follows:

Country of Origin	Number 01/01/93	Number 31/12/93	Location	Type of Assistance
Burundi	-	300,000 6	Kigoma, Kibondo, Kasulu and Ngara districts urban areas	RP, EF, EA, LS
Mozambique	18,150	18,500 2	Likuyu settlement urban areas	LS, RP
Rwanda	12	3	urban areas	CM
Somalia	850	2,100 44	Mkuyu Settlement urban areas	CM
Zaire	150	150 44	Kigwa settlement urban areas	CM
South Africa and others	300	450 24	rural areas urban areas	CM

2. Before the influx of some 300,000 Burundi refugees between October and December 1993, some 81 per cent of the refugees in the country were economically self-reliant. Recent influxes from Burundi and Rwanda have altered this state of affairs.

3. The majority of the refugees from Burundi are of the Hutu ethnic group, some of whom fled into the United Republic of Tanzania following inter-ethnic clashes in the early 1960s. The recent influx resulted from the crisis following the abortive coup d'état of 21 October 1993. It is estimated that about 65 per cent of the second group are women and children. The Burundi refugees are mainly from rural areas and many are subsistence farmers.

4. The main influx of Mozambican refugees started in the mid-1980s as a result of the civil war in their home country. An estimated 26,500 Mozambicans, who were spontaneously settled in the southern part of the country, are thought to have repatriated on their own since the signing of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) on 4 October 1992.

5. The Rwandese refugees, who came to the United Republic of Tanzania in the 1960s because of inter-ethnic violence, are from the Tutsi ethnic group and settled in the Kagera Region. A significant number of them have been naturalized. As a result of political change and related security problems in Uganda in 1983, a number of Rwandese refugees arrived from Uganda. This group, which was settled at the Burigi rural settlement in 1985, is considered to be fully self-reliant. However, since the outbreak of ethnic violence in Rwanda on 6 April 1994, a new influx of Rwandese refugees, of both Hutu and Tutsi origin, has swept into the country.

6. The Zairian refugees are on the whole self-sufficient and live in rural areas. A small number of recently-arrived urban Zairians benefit from UNHCR assistance.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

7. The eruption of ethnic violence which followed the 21 October 1993 attempted coup d'état in Burundi led some 300,000 people to flee to the United Republic of Tanzania. However, the subsequent return to relative stability and calm in Burundi encouraged many of them to return home, while some settled with their compatriots in border areas. By mid-March 1994, a census of the population receiving UNHCR assistance showed the numbers to have decreased to some 45,000. However, in April 1994, between 100 and 150 Burundi refugees were recorded to be arriving in the United Republic of Tanzania per day, apparently because of fear of renewed fighting spreading in Burundi. A planning figure of 60,000 persons was adopted for 1994.

8. On 6 April 1994, an aircraft carrying the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda was shot down, killing both of them and several ministers returning from a summit meeting hosted by the Tanzanian Government to discuss the situation in Burundi and Rwanda. The ensuing massacres and the resurgence of civil war in Rwanda provoked an immediate influx of some 250,000 Rwandese refugees to seek asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania. By the end of May, with the violence continuing in Rwanda, the number of Rwandese refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania had reached some 370,000. UNHCR sent an Emergency Response Team to strengthen the existing Field Office in Ngara and to establish a new presence in Karagwe District. An airlift of emergency relief goods (blankets, plastic sheeting, cooking pots, jerrycans, soap, etc.) was organized by UNHCR into Mwanza and trucked to the newly established camp at Benaco where the items were distributed as soon as they arrived. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) quickly set up emergency water supply, health and sanitation services which helped to avoid an outbreak of epidemic diseases, and the World Food Programme (WFP) ensured a constant supply of food for distribution.

Programme objectives and priorities

Burundi Refugees

9. In the immediate aftermath of the Burundi emergency, UNHCR, in cooperation with the Government, NGOs and other United Nations agencies, established a programme for the delivery of relief items and services. These included food, shelter materials, domestic items, health services, potable water supply and sanitation facilities. Such activities will continue in an enhanced manner in 1994 and will be complemented by other activities including registration, relocation of the refugees to semi-permanent agricultural settlements and the provision of social and community services and basic education facilities.

10. The longer-term perspective of assistance later in 1994 and in 1995 assumes a return to political stability and security in Burundi, making the promotion and implementation of an orderly voluntary repatriation programme possible. This will also depend upon the evolution of the situation in neighbouring Rwanda (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

11. The old Burundi refugee caseload is self-sufficient. Before the October 1993 emergency in Burundi, about 8,000 of them had either returned spontaneously or were assisted to repatriate by UNHCR as part of a durable solutions programme which offered the possibilities of assisted voluntary repatriation, naturalization or unchanged refugee status. For this group, it will be necessary later in 1994 to determine once more their preference for any of these options, and to facilitate their attainment.

Mozambican Refugees

12. In 1994, it is expected that 16,800 Mozambicans living in the rural settlement at Likuyu who have indicated their desire to repatriate will be assisted to do so. Organized repatriation using lake, sea and land routes will begin in mid-July 1994, following the June harvest. Preparatory activities, including the establishment of logistical plans, a registration exercise and a mine awareness programme are underway, and will be intensified from June 1994.

13. In 1995, in the context of a regional plan, UNHCR intends to contribute to the ecological rehabilitation of the areas vacated by the refugees.

Rwandese Refugees

14. With the conclusion in August 1993 of the Peace Agreement between the Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) in Arusha, preparatory activities for the implementation of the Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Rwandese Refugees had been expected to gain momentum in 1994. Planned activities within the identified options for durable solutions included a review of naturalization procedures, an information campaign on modalities of voluntary repatriation and conditions of return inside Rwanda, and the implementation of integration projects for the Rwandese refugees who opt either for naturalization or to remain in the United Republic of Tanzania as refugees.

15. In view of the tragic events which have taken place in Rwanda since April 1994, all planning for the implementation of voluntary repatriation under th Plan of Action has been suspended. Instead, UNHCR, along with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, WFP and its NGO implementing partners, has been engaged in an emergency assistance operation for one of the swiftest mass influxes of refugees with which the Office has ever been confronted.

Somali Refugees

16. In 1994 and 1995, Somali refugees and asylum-seekers living at the Mkuyu reception centre/rural settlement will benefit from a comprehensive programme designed to account for the different characteristics and backgrounds of the various Somali clans. Elements of this assistance package include the provision health services and health education, primary school education, crop production, income-generating activities and development of community programmes relating to women, children and families.

Urban caseload

17. The 1965 Tanzanian Refugee Control Act specifies that asylum-seekers and refugees are supposed to reside in designated areas rural settlements. Asylum-seekers and refugees are allowed to live in urban areas only if they are self-sufficient and are in possession of both work and residence permits. Howeve some 200 needy asylum-seekers and refugees stay in Dar-es-Salaam. These include refugees who have habitually resided in Dar-es-Salaam, asylum-seekers in transit, health cases, and a significant number of young, and/or educated/qualified refuge who do not wish to live in rural settlements. Many of these urban refugees will continue in 1994 to benefit from care and maintenance assistance while being encouraged and counselled towards durable solutions. Efforts over the long-term will concentrate on improving opportunities and facilities in the designated are so that they become more conducive to the stay of these refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

18. The Burundi and Rwanda emergencies have resulted in a significant expansion of the countrywide implementation framework. In addition to UNHCR's traditional partners - the Ministry of Home Affairs, WFP, Tanganyika Christian Refugee Servi and the Christian Council of Tanzania - the following NGOs have undertaken activities in support of the Burundi and Rwanda emergency programmes:

- Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) France, Holland, Spain and Switzerland in the sectors of medical care, supplementary feeding, water and sanitation;

- the Tanzania Red Cross in distribution of food and non-food items and site development;

- CONCERN in distribution of food and non-food items and site development;

- Caritas in distribution of food and non-food items;

- OXFAM in the water sector;
- International Rescue Committee in the areas of public health, outreach, education and borehole drilling;
- African Educational Fund in the sectors of social service support, education and community development;
- CARE-USA in store management, distribution of food and non-food items;
- GOAL in distribution of food and non-food items; and
- Action Internationale Contre la Faim in the sectors of nutrition and supplementary feeding.

19. All the implementing partners for the Burundi and Rwanda emergency programmes have made contributions. The participating United Nations Agencies are also providing related inputs on both bilateral and multilateral bases.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

20. The overall refugee population in the Mkuyu settlement for Somali refugees in 1993 increased by 40 per cent over the projected 1993 figure owing to a new influx of about 471 Somali Waziguas, mostly from Kenya. The UNHCR project was adjusted through budgetary reallocations to meet increased needs in water/sanitation, shelter, health, education and agricultural activities. WFP provided increased amounts of basic food for the refugees.

21. A ninth village was established in 1993 in the Likuyu settlement for Mozambican refugees, which had not previously been planned. Temporary school structures were put up in villages 1-7. Construction of another school to cater for villages 8 and 9 was started. Additional school supplies were required for the new classes.

22. There was an unexpected increase in the cost of running the cold chain in Likuyu due to higher kerosene prices and an increased number of vaccinations. Some of the income-generation activities could not be carried out successfully owing to lack of working capital, no available market for the produce and poor administration. Nonetheless, the refugees continued to benefit from health, education, community development and agricultural programmes.

23. An allocation from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation was again provided in 1993 to support organized voluntary repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi. After an initial postponement due to the elections in Burundi, the pace of repatriation increased slowly but steadily after the elections. This operation came to an abrupt end with the attempted coup in Burundi on 21 October 1993, after which no repatriation movements took place. By the end of 1993, a total of 3,521 Burundi refugees had repatriated from the rural settlements of Ulyankulu, Mishamo, Katumba and the Kigoma area.

24. Immediately after the events in Burundi, an allocation was made from the 19 Emergency Fund to meet the initial needs of the Burundi refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania pending the launching of a Special Appeal (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

25. For Somali refugees, an integrated approach to the development of the Mkuyu settlement will be pursued during 1994. In this regard, the programme will focus on health services, health education, primary school education, crop production, income-generation activities and the development of community programmes.

26. Two social workers (interns) will be based in Mkuyu from May to July 1994 to assist, among other things, in the development of community services. Instead of the one-time small business establishment grant planned for in the 1994 budget, a revolving fund will be set up in Mkuyu for women to engage in various income-generating activities. It is planned that this activity will benefit 20 refugee women. The services of a short-term consultant will be required to design and develop this pilot project, which was not planned in the initial 1994 budget.

27. In 1994, refugee cases who have been allowed to reside in Dar-es-Salaam for a long time will continue to receive supplementary assistance on a daily basis pending identification of a durable solution. Newly-arrived asylum-seekers will be provided with a temporary subsistence allowance and other assistance for a period of two weeks pending their transfer to Kigwa or Mkuyu. Refugees of various nationalities who are transferred to Kigwa in 1994 will be encouraged to engage in agricultural and income-generating activities in order to raise their level of self-sufficiency. All refugees will receive legal assistance in eligibility procedures and counselling for durable solutions.

28. The current estimate of Mozambican refugees who will opt for voluntary repatriation from Likuyu settlement in 1994 is higher than originally projected. As a result, the revised 1994 budget reflects a scaling down of activities in the local settlement project.

29. In 1994, further to an evaluation of the actual costs of secondary school scholarships, an upward adjustment of the assistance grants is proposed.

30. Additional requirements were identified to support voluntary repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania for an increasing number of individuals or small groups. A country project was established in early 1994 to provide for international and in-country transportation assistance, travel allowances, and travel documents for 200 Malawians, 200 South Africans and 100 persons of various nationalities who are expected to opt for voluntary repatriation during the course of the year. The funding of this project has been made possible through an allocation from the 1994 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

31. Following the influx of Rwandese refugees, starting in April 1994, an allocation of $ 2 million was made from the 1994 Emergency Fund, pending the receipt of donor contributions towards the appeal launched in May 1994 (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Care and maintenance

32. Some 1,500 Somalis transferred to Mkuyu between 1992 and 1994 will continue to participate in agricultural and income-generating activities aimed at raising their level of self-sufficiency.

33. During 1995, another 200 Somali asylum-seekers are expected to be transferred to Mkuyu settlement and will be assisted with basic domestic items and shelter.

34. In Mkuyu, implementation in areas such as water, health and education will continue in 1995. Under the water sector, maintenance and quality control will remain priorities. Activities proposed under the health sector will ensure that refugees and inhabitants of neighbouring villages gain access to basic medical care and medicines. Health education will be strengthened. In this regard, training materials will be made available to health staff to complement and facilitate health education activities.

35. Activities proposed for the primary education sector aim to ensure that all levels are provided with adequate equipment and supplies.

36. The crop production sector will continue to receive support in 1995 through the provision of tools, fertilizers and seeds to newly-arrived refugees and others in need. Small-scale gardening activities as a means of diversifying the food basket and promoting income-generation will also be encouraged. The possibility of setting up a revolving fund for the procurement of fertilizers and seeds for refugees will be explored. Also in 1995, small-scale activities will be promoted under the livestock/animal husbandry sector.

37. Small business assistance will continue in 1995 through the revolving fund set up in 1994 for women in various income-generating activities. Extension of assistance to other beneficiaries will depend on the level of success of the pilot project. The community services sector will continue to benefit from the services of the student social workers attached to the Mkuyu settlement.

38. In Dar-es-Salaam, a small urban caseload of some 150 beneficiaries will continue to receive assistance in the areas of domestic needs, health and counselling services. Some 30 newly-arrived asylum-seekers will be provided with a temporary subsistence allowance and other assistance in Dar-es-Salaam for a two-week period pending their transfer to Kigwa or Mkuyu. Assistance to refugees of various nationalities in Kigwa will most likely be adequate to cover the needs of those Burundi refugees who were transferred to Kigwa in 1994.

Local settlement

39. Assistance to Burundi refugees, which is covered under Special Programmes in 1994, will be provided under General Programmes in 1995. It is anticipated that voluntary repatriation to Burundi will resume during the course of 1994. Therefore, in 1995, a provision for only some 50,000 Burundi refugees remaining in the United Republic of Tanzania is foreseen. During 1995, emphasis will be placed

on education activities and on support for self-reliance through agricultural production.

40. An estimated 2,000 Mozambicans will continue to receive assistance under thi project in the food, health, education, shelter and crop production sectors, the assumption being that those who arrived in 1992 and 1993 are not likely to repatriate and thus will continue to need some assistance towards self-sufficiency In the income-generation sector, cooperatives will be encouraged with an added focus on activities to support the productive capacity of women.

41. It is anticipated that, by the end of 1995, the majority of the Mozambican refugees remaining in the settlement will have become self-sufficient, thereby permitting the handover of the administration of the settlement to the Government. In this regard, termination benefits will need to be paid to project staff.

42. In 1995, it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships offered to students at the lower and higher secondary levels to include Burundi refugees who arrived in late 1993. A total of 500 students of various origins are expected to benefit from such educational assistance in 1995.

Special Programmes

Education Account

43. The allocation for 1994/1995 and the proposed allocation for 1995/1996 cover scholarship assistance for 20 and 13 beneficiaries, respectively. Five are expected to graduate in 1994. There are no plans for assistance to new students i 1995 given the funding constraints under the Education Account.

Burundi Emergency

(a) Influx and initial assistance in 1993

44. The events in Burundi in October 1993 led to a mass influx of Burundi refugees to border areas in the northwestern part of the country. At the peak of this influx, there were some 300,000 newly arrived refugees scattered in 50 different encampments. UNHCR was requested by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to coordinate the inputs to the relief operations. An initia allocation was made available from the 1993 Emergency Fund and, in early November 1993, UNHCR launched a Special Appeal for $ 17.1 million covering assistance to some 600,000 Burundi refugees who had fled to the countries neighbouring Burundi. Relief measures, including the provision of basic food, shelter materials, domesti items, health services and emergency water and sanitation were implemented in collaboration with WFP and local and international NGOs. The complex logistics, the magnitude of the requirements and food resourcing problems adversely affected relief delivery. However, by the end of the year, the situation had begun to stabilize.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

45. In the early weeks of 1994 a spontaneous repatriation movement was observed in all areas. UNHCR completed a formal registration of the newly arrived Burundi

refugees in mid-March 1994, at which time some 45,000 persons were counted in the various refugee locations. However, in view of the continuing influx, a planning figure of 60,000 was adopted by the Government, UNHCR and WFP. Those Burundi refugees remaining in the United Republic of Tanzania will be regrouped in 1994 in three settlements where agricultural production will be started so as to complement basic food assistance. A phased development of settlement infrastructure, which includes a dispensary, schools and administrative quarters, is also foreseen to commence in 1994.

46. Relief activities will continue, with the complementary provision of domestic items and increased coverage of health, water and sanitation services. Community services and education activities will also be intensified. The May 1994 Appeal as well as the subsequent Appeal to be launched by mid-July 1994 include the requirements for assistance to Burundi refugees during 1994 in the United Republic of Tanzania (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

47. An initial Special Appeal was launched in May 1994 to cover three-months emergency assistance to Rwandese refugees in the affected countries, as well as Burundi refugees and spontaneous returnees. It is planned that another Special Appeal covering the needs up to the end of 1994 will be launched in July 1994 (see Overview of Regional Developments and Regional Special Programmes).

Rwanda Emergency

(a) **1994 planned implementation**

48. With the arrival of large numbers of refugees from Rwanda following the outbreak of violence in Rwanda on 6 April 1994, a site at Benaco, some 18 kilometers from the Rwandese border, was identified for reception, re-grouping and delivery of emergency assistance. Additional sites have been identified subsequently for settlement of the new arrivals. Coordination between the Government, UNHCR and NGOs has been strengthened in order to ensure an effective response to the emergency situation.

(b) **1995 programme proposals**

49. Given the violence of the recent events in Rwanda, it is not likely, at this juncture, that the Plan of Action for Rwandese Refugees will be implemented as foreseen. Nevertheless, other means to resolve the current situation in Rwanda may be found. The situation in Rwanda being extremely fluid, an addendum to this document will be prepared in September 1994 providing an update as well as revised projections for further assistance activities in 1994 and 1995.

Mozambique Repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

50. The results of the census and the socio-economic survey undertaken in Likuyu have shown that many more people than originally expected wish to repatriate from Likuyu.

51. After the signing of the Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique, and UNHCR in November 1993, a joint inter-agency mission went to northern Mozambique to assess logistical requirements and repatriation routes, based on the data obtained in the Likuyu survey. The mission recommended that the organized repatriation movements should use a combination of lake, land and sea routes.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

52. In the second quarter of 1994, planning and logistical arrangements concerning repatriation routes are expected to be finalized. Registration for repatriation will be carried out prior to commencement of the actual movement. Organized voluntary repatriation is expected to begin in July 1994 after the rainy season, when the refugees are expected to have completed the harvest of their crops. Through the intensive use of lake, land and sea routes, it is expected that the majority of the refugees will have repatriated by November 1994, before the next rainy season. Some 16,800 refugees will benefit from the repatriation programme, leaving a small residual caseload in the Likuyu settlement.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

53. The planned activities in 1993 changed dramatically as a result of the massive influx of Burundi refugees into the northwestern part of the country. An Emergency Response Team was dispatched from Headquarters to assist Sub-Office Kigoma in coping with the situation. In this regard, the establishment of a new UNHCR Field Office in Ngara, Kagera region, was approved in late 1993 in order to ensure timely and effective response to the emergency requirements.

54. During the emergency phase, new posts were created both in the northwest (five international and 19 local) and in Dar-es-Salaam (three international and three local) to manage the increased workload. In addition to the deployment of the Emergency Response Team with staff from Headquarters and various other locations, other staff had to be dispatched on mission and recruited on short-term contracts. Transport, communications and data processing equipment and other supplies have been purchased in support of the emergency requirements.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

55. As a result of the Rwanda Emergency, the revised 1994 administrative requirements have further increased, mainly due to the overall expansion of staff. There are 70 new posts (19 international, and 51 local) in the northwest which are attached to the Sub-Office in Kigoma and the Sub-Office in Ngara, the latter having been upgraded from Field Office status in May 1994. This includes posts created for the newly opened Field Office in Karagwe and staff outposted in Kasulu and Kibondo. An additional 24 posts have been created in Dar-es-Salaam and Mwanza.

56. With the increase in staffing, other administrative support and programme delivery costs had to be revised upwards. In particular, the office premises in Dar-es-Salaam can no longer accommodate the new staffing level, which will entail moving and renovation costs not originally foreseen in the administrative budget.

Additional office equipment and furniture and the replacement of old vehicles and other equipment is also being planned in 1994 and has been budgeted accordingly.

57. The Sub-Office in Songea was reopened for the Mozambican repatriation programme and seven (one international and six local) new posts were created for this purpose with effect from January 1994. The reopening of the Sub-Office required the purchase of new furniture and equipment, since the items formerly used there had been transferred to Kigoma in 1992. In addition, three local posts were created in Dar-es-Salaam in support of the Mozambique repatriation operation.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

58. It is expected that administrative costs will decrease in 1995 as the major investments in equipment, vehicles and office premises will have already been made in 1994. It is also anticipated that the staffing levels should decrease during the second half of 1995, when the programme activities related to the Rwanda and Burundi emergencies are expected to be consolidated. These elements are reflected in the initial estimate.

59. It is further anticipated that, during 1995, the Sub-Office in Songea will be scaled down, once the repatriation of the Mozambican refugees is completed and a reasonable level of self-reliance has been attained by the remaining caseload.

60. In 1995, major purchases of non-expendable property will be limited to the replacement of old vehicles and other equipment, the continued use of which is deemed uneconomical.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
3,085.5	–	1,000.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
474.4	422.6	277.5	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	292.3
1,008.6 a/	349.2	246.6 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
313.8	166.6	161.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	4,781.7
2.6 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	953.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	954.0
4,884.9	**938.4**	**2,639.9**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**6,028.0**
507.9	447.9	108.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	140.6
5,392.8	**1,386.3**	**2,748.7**	**TOTAL (1)**	**6,168.6**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
43.9	49.5	49.5	13 university scholarships	35.2
3,929.5	–	27,716.4	BURUNDI/ RWANDA EMERGENCY	*/
		3,349.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,845.4
		132.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	95.5
122.5	908.3	1,210.0	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION	500.0
		254.1	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	247.0
		15.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	3.0
2.5	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
4,098.4	**957.8**	**32,727.6**	**TOTAL (2)**	**2,726.1**
9,491.2	**2,344.1**	**35,476.3**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**8,894.7**

a/ of which US$ 1,005,572 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 3,028 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

*/ requirements not yet known

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/22
30 August 1994

ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS:

REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

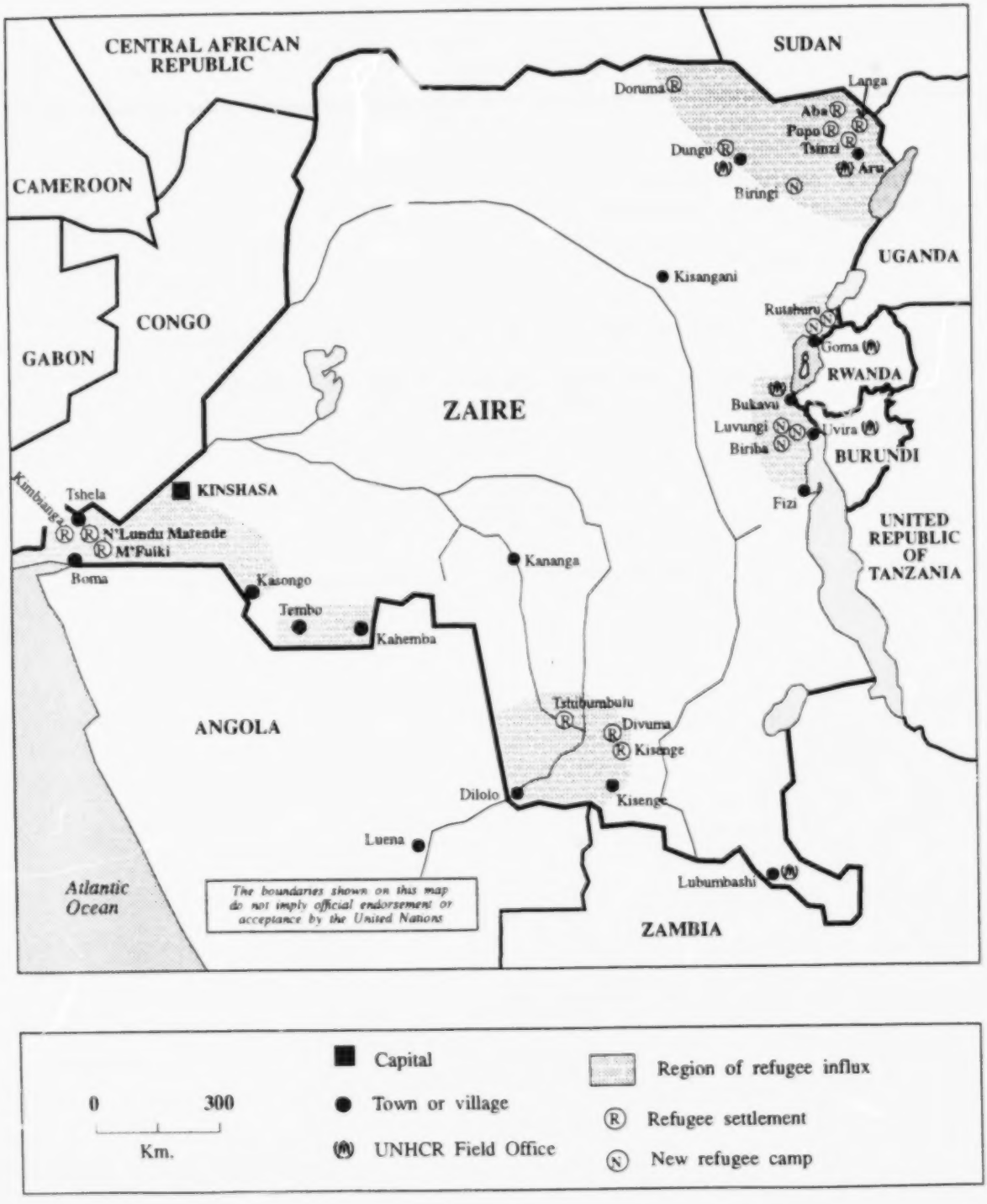
PART I. AFRICA

Section 22 - Zaire

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03547 (E)

ZAIRE


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
CAMEROON
CONGO
GABON
ZAIRE
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Atlantic Ocean
KINSHASA
Doruma
Langa
Aba
Popo
Tsinzi
Dungu
Aru
Biringi
Kisangani
Rutshuru
Goma
Bukavu
Luvungi
Uvira
Biriba
Fizi
Tshela
Kimbanga
N'Lundu Matende
M'Fuiki
Boma
Kasongo
Tembo
Kahemba
Kananga
Tshubumbulu
Divuma
Kisenge
Dilolo
Luena
Lubumbashi
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
300
Km.
Capital
Town or village
UNHCR Field Office
Region of refugee influx
Refugee settlement
New refugee camp

I.22 ZAIRE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, the total refugee population in Zaire was 486,791 persons, 52 per cent of them UNHCR-assisted. Most of these refugees are from a rural background. The proportion of women and children under 18 in the total refugee population in Zaire is 79 per cent. The breakdown for the assisted and non-assisted population at 31 December 1993 is shown in the following table:

Country of origin	Number 31.12.92	Number 31.12.93	Percentage M/W/C	Place	Type of assistance for 1993
Angola	197 954	46 000 161 286	21/23/56	Bas-Zaire Shaba Kinshasa	LS Not assisted
Burundi	9 476	85 279 5 793	32/22/46	South Kivu	CM, RP Not assisted
Uganda	21 085	16 973 4 781	21/23/56	Haut-Zaire	CM Not assisted
Rwanda	50 929	1 252 52 238	31/25/44	North Kivu	CM Not assisted
Sudan	109 373	100 994 10 225	21/23/56	Haut-Zaire	CM Not assisted
Zambia	1 989	1 573	21/19/60	Shaba	Not assisted
Other	323	393 4	20/27/53	Urban areas	CM, LS, RP RE Not assisted

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

2. The deterioration in the political situation in Burundi in 1993 and the tragic deaths of the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda on 6 April 1994 led to the arrival in north and south Kivu of large numbers of refugees from Burundi and Rwanda. The first influx in 1994 was handled by UNHCR under the multisectoral emergency operation. Additional sites were placed at UNHCR's disposal by the local authorities for the new refugees. A second massive influx of about 1,700,000 Rwandese refugees in July 1994 into north and south Kivu called for an even larger emergency aid programme. Since the situation in Rwanda is explosive, this paper will be updated in September 1994 to provide accurate details about the proposed levels of assistance.

Programme objectives and priorities

3. The deterioration in the social and economic situation, the widespread insecurity, the very tense political climate, the hyper-inflation following the monetary reform in October 1993 and the massive influx of Rwandese refugees will disrupt the implementation of the activities that UNHCR's Regional Office wanted to undertake to assist the refugees in Zaire. Consequently, the Regional Office's priorities are, first, to meet the needs of the hundreds of thousands of new refugees from Rwanda, and second, to direct the assistance programmes for the Angolan, Sudanese, Ugandan, Zambian and urban refugees towards consolidation of the self-sufficiency activities embarked on in 1993 and to promote the return of refugees who can and want to return.

Angolan refugees: Kinshasa, Bas-Zaire and Shaba

4. The priority objective will be to continue the local settlement programme. Most of the refugees should reach some degree of self-sufficiency and those who have been particularly affected by the indefinite postponement of the voluntary repatriation programme should be given assistance to enable them to live in decent conditions. However, they will still be largely dependent on food assistance.

5. In Shaba, along with food assistance by the World Food Programme (WFP), which will continue in 1994, UNHCR will be discussing with the Southern Railways Office (OCS) ways and means to improve conditions to transport food. For the Kinshasa and Bas-Zaire regions, where the Angolan refugees do not receive WFP food assistance, negotiations are under way with other potential donors, including the European Union (EU), to cover their food needs. Income-generating micro-projects started in late 1993, more particularly agro-pastoralist activities, will be developed in 1994 and 1995.

Sudanese and Ugandan refugees: Haut-Zaire

6. The aim of the UNHCR Regional Office is to transfer the Sudanese refugees in the Aba and Dungu zones away from the border so as to cut down the risk of attacks by rebels from Sudan.

7. Except for the 5,000 newly arrived Sudanese refugees, food self-sufficiency for the refugees in the Aru zone should be reached by late 1994. In contrast, for those in the Aba and Dungu zones, the objective will be to develop the agricultural sector to enable them to be self-supporting as far as food is concerned.

8. In the case of the Ugandan refugees, a large majority of whom want to return to Uganda, the tripartite agreement between Uganda, Zaire and UNHCR will be signed in July 1994. The aim of the Regional Office is to implement the return of these refugees and to facilitate their reintegration.

Rwandese refugees: North Kivu

9. The massive influx of Rwandese refugees into neighbouring countries has entailed a major emergency aid programme in the region. Since the situation

in Rwanda is explosive, this paper will be updated in September 1994 to provide accurate details of the proposed levels of assistance for 1995.

Burundi refugees: South Kivu

10. The coup d'état in Burundi on 21 October 1993 led to a massive influx of Burundi refugees into the province of South Kivu. The aim of the Regional Office is to switch over from emergency aid to assistance for local settlement, by covering shelter, water and health needs and sanitation at the new sites. Activities in education and agriculture will be developed to help most of the refugees to achieve prompt food self-sufficiency.

Zambian refugees: Shaba

11. In 1993, nearly 2,000 Zambian refugees in Shaba said they wanted to return to Zambia. As a result of an allocation of $239,900 for their voluntary repatriation, the Regional Office's objective is to complete the repatriation in the course of 1994.

Urban refugees

12. Assistance projects will continue to be implemented in 1994 and 1995 to cover the requirements of the neediest urban refugees in Kinshasa, Lumumbashi, Goma and Bukavu.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

13. There have been very few non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Zaire because of the political and socio-economic crisis and the widespread insecurity, which prevent them from setting up and operating normally. Before the massive influx of Rwandese refugees, the Dioceses and the Churches therefore remained UNHCR's main operational partners.

Kinshasa

14. The Regional Office in Kinshasa is still cooperating with the Church of Christ in Zaire (ECZ) in implementing the local settlement, education and supplementary aid projects for the most vulnerable urban refugees. The Kinshasa Agricultural Development Centre handles the agro-pastoralist sector for 30 refugee families from a rural background.

Bas-Zaire

15. Cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is envisaged for 1994 in the health, education and nutrition fields, to cover the specific needs of women and children throughout the subregion of the lower area of the river. An accord has just been signed with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), which will cover activities in the fields of transport, health, education and agriculture in the subregions of the Falls and the Lukaya.

Shaba

16. In view of the difficulty in finding an operational partner, the local settlement project will continue to be implemented by the Sub-Office. Project personnel management will be assigned to the United Methodist Church and the health sector to Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) Belgium. Education will be handled by the Dioceses of Kolwezi. WFP has been called on to provide food assistance in 1994. For 1995, the food assistance for 15,000 Angolans in Shaba is to be renegotiated with WFP, and implementation of the health sector with MSF Belgium.

Haut-Zaire

17. The ECZ in Aru and the Diocese of Mahagi in Aba and the Diocese of Dungu in Dungu will continue to be UNHCR's operational partners. The possibilities of cooperation with MSF France for the Aba zone will be examined.

North Kivu

18. The Diocese of Goma, through Caritas, was initially scheduled to continue to provide care and maintenance assistance to the Rwandese refugees. However, the massive influx of Rwandese refugees is such that many operational agencies have had to be tapped to join in the relief operations.

South Kivu

19. Partnership agreements will be signed with the Diocese of Ulvira and MSF Netherlands for aid in the health sector and in food distribution and to promote local settlement activities. More NGOs such as Médecins du Monde (MDM), Pharmaciens sans Frontières (PSF), OXFAM and CARE arrived after the influx of refugees from Burundi. Some 4,500 tonnes of food costing an estimated $2,033,000 were mobilized by WFP up to June 1994. UNICEF contributions for supplementary food are expected by the end of the year. The EU has allocated $540,800 for local food purchases.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

20. The implementation of UNHCR activities was disrupted by the country's political crisis and the disorganization of State structures. Major consequences of the monetary reform in October 1993 were a shortage of some essential articles and hyperinflation. The cost resulting from the arrival of 5,000 Sudanese refugees was covered by the care and maintenance project for the provision of shelter, domestic utensils, health care and water.

21. The assistance programme in Haut-Zaire, where 133,000 Ugandan and Sudanese refugees are located, was disrupted by the insecurity in the region. Communications difficulties owing to the state of the roads were overcome thanks to repair work on 17 bridges done by UNHCR in 1993.

22. In the absence of a tripartite agreement between Zambia, Zaire and UNHCR, Zambian refugees of the Lumpas sect could not be repatriated in 1993. Nevertheless, 155 refugees were repatriated on the basis of special arrangements between the Regional Office, the UNHCR Office in Lusaka and the Zambian Government.

Crisis in Burundi

23. Following the failure of the coup d'état on 21 October 1993 in Burundi, the voluntary repatriation operation for Burundi refugees was broken off and there was a large-scale influx of about 50,000 refugees from Burundi into Zaire. To cope with these refugees' urgent needs, an amount of $686,500 was incurred against the Emergency Fund, pending an in-depth evaluation of the situation. With this assistance it was possible to supply medicines, drinking water, blankets, jerrycans, tents, plastic sheeting and cooking utensils. The assistance also covered transport and logistics costs. Local food purchases were made on behalf of WFP. UNICEF participated in building wells.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

Urban refugees

24. Grants and one-time aid to urban refugees have been reviewed in the light of the social and economic situation in each town and city.

Zambian refugees

25. Once the tripartite agreement between Zaire, Zambia and UNHCR has been signed, a start can be made on repatriating the 2,000 Zambian refugees.

Ugandan refugees

26. The voluntary repatriation operation for Ugandans who have expressed the wish to return will be organized as from July 1994. Funds are to be allocated to cover their transport to Zaire and reintegration assistance in Uganda.

Sudanese refugees

27. The settlement of 5,000 newly-arrived Sudanese refugees on the Biringi site in Haut-Zaire was completed in the first quarter of 1994. In view of the insecurity and the inadequate food supplies, there were substantial movements of refugees away from the Dungu sites to Aba and Biringi and even to Uganda. Arrangements have been made by UNHCR and WFP for regular food supplies to Dungu and to rehabilitate the road infrastructure between Dungu and Aru. Until the refugees reach food self-sufficiency, the joint UNHCR/WFP mission in late March 1994 recommended a six-month extension of WFP food aid for the refugees in Biringi, Aba and Dungu and a one-year extension for those in Doruma. The Sudanese refugees in the Aba and Doruma zones will be moved to sites away from the frontier in the second half of 1994.

Burundi and Rwandese refugees

28. The events in Bujumbura, Burundi, in March 1994 led approximately 30,000 Burundi refugees to join the 50,000 Burundi refugees already in the Uvira zone. About 20,000 other Burundi refugees who had previously found asylum in Rwanda took refuge in Zaire, fleeing the civil war in Rwanda. To cope with the needs of the new Rwandese and Burundi refugees, an initial amount of $700,000 was incurred against the Emergency Fund for 1994 in order to provide tents, blankets, light vehicles and cooking utensils. Subsequent events have necessitated larger budget allocations under the Special Programmes.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and Maintenance

Ugandan and Sudanese refugees

29. To help the neediest refugees still dependent on UNHCR aid and particularly the 5,000 Sudanese recently placed at the Biringi site, self-sufficiency activities will be encouraged in 1995. For this purpose, the proposed allocation for 1995 should make it possible to develop farming activities by supplying seed and implements. It should also allow existing infrastructures to be improved and provide suitable medical assistance to refugees located at the Popo, Keiro, Tsingi, Biringi and Langa sites in the Aru zone.

30. Supplies of medicines will be increased in the Dungu and Feradje zones. With the support of the Diocese of Dungu, UNHCR's operational partner, which has 200 beds, and the Aba hospital, which will take in about 2,000 refugees in the course of 1995, medical assistance will be fully provided. Maintenance of the tracks from the sites to the main roads and the repair of some bridges for vehicles will be taken over by UNHCR.

31. Assistance for education will continue in 1995. In addition to the purchase of textbooks, school supplies and uniforms, it is intended to repair the schools that have suffered most damage.

32. Non-farming activities will be more closely supervised. Vocational training classes will be given for carpentry, sawmilling, metalworking and sewing. Funds are set aside to purchase sewing machines.

Burundi refugees

33. Although assistance to Burundi refugees located in south Kivu is provided under a special programme, limited assistance to the 20,000 Burundi refugees who were initially to stay in Zaire has been included in the initial estimates for 1995. The situation will be reviewed in September 1994.

34. The breakdown for the care and maintenance allocations for 1994 and 1995 is as follows:

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Proposed 1995
A. Food	46 000	30 485	6 000
B. Transport/logistics	322 000	337 851	451 800
C. Domestic needs	35 000	33 959	21 550
D. Water	3 000	-	36 230
E. Sanitation	5 000	1 000	7 500
F. Health/nutrition	108 000	133 110	214 410
G. Shelter/infrastructure	14 200	17 000	45 000
H. Community services	5 000	-	7 000
I. Education	204 000	172 781	217 800
J. Agriculture	102 900	99 993	200 560
K. Livestock	13 000	1 550	7 250
L. Income generation	40 000	30 267	37 930
M. Legal assistance	7 000	1 300	-
N. Agency operational support	89 800	82 304	124 770
TOTAL	994 900	941 600	1 377 300

Voluntary repatriation

35. It is estimated that about 1,000 individual cases involving various nationalities could be repatriated from Zaire in 1995 and the countries covered by the Kinshasa Regional Office, namely Congo, Gabon and Chad. An allocation under the regional repatriation programme will cover their needs.

Local settlement

36. The proposed budget for 1995 should enable 60 per cent of the Angolan refugees to become self-supporting, pending an opportunity for repatriation. To this end, income-generating activities will be developed in the agro-pasturalist and handicrafts fields. It is intended to transfer a large number of the 8,000 urban refugees who now receive individual assistance in the towns and cities of Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Bukavu and Goma to the countryside, where they can take up an activity under the project. Support for primary and secondary education and vocational training at special institutes will be strengthened.

Resettlement

37. Resettlement of "high risk" cases in the countries of first asylum, resettlement of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, resettlement by employment at the regional level, along with family reunion, are the four major resettlement activities planned for 1995. Relations with the diplomatic and consular missions concerned will therefore be intensified. Resettlement for refugees whose first country of asylum is Congo, Gabon, Chad or Zaire will be covered by the Kinshasa Regional Office's regional project.

Special Programmes

Education Account

38. Aid in the form of scholarships was granted to 110 refugees to enable them to continue university studies in the 1993-1994 academic year. The same type of assistance will be granted to 120 students in 1994-1995 and 110 in 1995-1996.

Emergency aid Burundi/Rwanda

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

39. The events in October 1993 in Burundi led many people to take refuge in the bordering province of south Kivu, in Zaire. By the end of 1993, they totalled 50,000. After an amount incurred against the Emergency Fund in 1993, UNHCR launched an appeal in November 1993 to collect $17.1 million to cover three months' assistance to the 600,000 Burundi refugees who had fled to neighbouring countries. The relief supplies included shelter and cooking utensils, which were purchased immediately, while the health, sanitation and water supply programmes were implemented by a small number of agencies. The drinking water supply was a major problem partly solved by an increase in the number of sources of water of better quality as a result of systematic chlorination. Selection of sites also posed many problems and many refugees moved in with the local population. Foodstuffs were purchased locally by operational partners to whom UNHCR advanced funds which will later be reimbursed by WFP.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

40. Pending selection of all the sites able to receive the new Burundi refugees arriving from Burundi in March 1994 and the Burundi and Rwandese refugees arriving from Rwanda in April 1994, a provisional estimate of the initial needs for these refugees was included in the appeal for funds in May 1994. The appeal, which covers refugee needs for three months in all the countries concerned, namely, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, amounts to $56.7 million.

41. In 1994, the focus will be on consolidating the progress made in the emergency operation for prompt local settlement of the Rwandese and Burundi refugees who have decided to stay in Zaire, by means of supplies of food and shelter, rehabilitation of water supply facilities, sanitation and health care at the new sites. After a strict appraisal of the situation and refugees'

needs, an appeal for funds for this assistance up to the end of the year will be made in July 1994 (see Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes).

42. On 13 July 1994, a massive wave of Rwandese refugees started to move into north and south Kivu. A week later, the number of new refugees seeking asylum in Zaire was estimated at 1,700,000. The emergency programme had to be very considerably expanded. The additional financial needs are now being evaluated and will be submitted to donors in late July.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Rwandese refugees

43. The emergency aid programme will be updated to supply accurate details on the levels of assistance proposed for 1995.

Programme delivery and administrative support costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

44. The insecurity in Haut-Zaire was the main obstacle to normal activities in the region and led UNHCR to maintain the international staff from the Dungu and Aru offices at Arua, in Uganda.

45. The reduced operations of the UNHCR offices in Haut-Zaire and the fact that the international posts in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi were not filled explain the lower level of expenditure than estimated for 1993.

46. On the other hand, high administrative costs in the last quarter of 1993 were covered out of the Emergency Fund following the crisis in Burundi and the massive arrival of Burundi refugees in the province of Kivu. UNHCR had to strengthen its presence and created 12 posts (4 international, 8 local), as from 1 January 1994, to perform tasks previously done by mission staff. Moreover, the Bukavu office was converted into a sub-office. The post of Logistics Officer was reclassified as Sub-Office Chief. The missions of the emergency team, the purchases of vehicles and office and communications equipment led to increased expenditure.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

47. The increase in the number of Burundi and Rwandese refugees in north and south Kivu meant that the field offices in the province of Kivu had to be strengthened. Apart from the Bukavu sub-office, a unit was opened in Uvira, in the Ruzizi plain, to cope better with the needs of the Burundi refugees. Three international staff posts and 11 local staff posts were created as from the second half of 1994, in addition to those created as from 1 January 1994. Another sub-office was opened in Goma, in north Kivu, after the emergency task force was deployed in Goma in April 1994. For closer follow-up and supervision of the programmes for the Rwandese refugees, 4 international staff posts and 10 local staff posts were created as from June 1994.

48. In view of the security problems in Haut-Zaire and programme implementation difficulties in Dungu, it was decided to review UNHCR's presence in that town, and to consider reopening the Aru field office, where security conditions are better. Monitoring and follow-up of the activities in Aba and Dungu will thus be provided by regular missions.

49. For better follow-up of the programmes for the Angolan refugees in Shaba, it was decided to strengthen UNHCR's presence by creating three local staff posts (a programme assistant, a secretary and a guard) in Kisenge, close to the sites where the Angolan refugees are located. Lastly, the local staff at the Kinshasa Regional Office was strengthened by two new posts, a secretary and a guard, as from 1 June 1994. A decision was made to create a post for a driver as from 1 January 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

50. In May 1994 it was expected that the various measures taken under the emergency aid programme for the Burundi and Rwandese refugees in Kivu would help to stabilize the situation by the end of 1994. It was none the less envisaged that half of the posts created for the Bukavu and Uvira sub-offices would be discontinued by the end of April 1995 and that all the posts in the Goma sub-office would be discontinued by the end of June 1995. The impact of doing away with these posts is reflected in the reduced allocation under the Special Programmes for 1995. However, developments in the situation in Zaire will entail further adjustments in programme delivery costs and a change in the sources of funds. The current General Programmes allocation for programme delivery costs has been reduced because of fewer purchases of equipment in 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
686.5	–	700.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
1,748.6 a/	2,304.7	941.6	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,377.3
69.8 b/	–	239.9 e/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
2,754.4 c/	1,742.3	1,495.4	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,720.8
15.6 d/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	2,876.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	2,742.5
5,274.9	4,047.0	6,253.7	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	5,840.6
1,125.2	1,157.8	275.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	280.0
6,400.1	5,204.8	6,528.8	TOTAL (1)	6,120.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
259.9	257.7	257.7	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 110 university scholarships	257.7
101.1	85.3	–	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION	–
		141.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	128.8
508.5	–	8,882.5	BURUNDI / RWANDA EMERGENCY	*/
–	–	1,868.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,025.4
0.2	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
58.9	36.6	72.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	37.0
928.6	379.6	11,222.1	TOTAL (2)	1,448.9
7,328.7	5,584.4	17,750.9	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	7,569.5

a/ of which US$ 1,649 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 1,760 incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ of which US$ 2,373 incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ of which US$ 8,562 incurred against Overall Allocation
e/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
*/ requirements not yet known

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/23
19 August 1994

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMSSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 23 - Zambia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-05448

ZAMBIA

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ZAIRE
ANGOLA
Mwinilunga
Solwezi
Meheba
Kitwe
Chipata
MALAWI
Ukwimi
Petauke
Zambezi
ZAMBIA
Mayukwayukwa
Lusaka
Luangwa
MOZAMBIQUE
Mongu
Kaoma
Sioma
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
0
200
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Settlement of refugees or displaced persons
Transit centre
Region comprising a population of refugees or displaced persons
UNHCR Office

I.23 ZAMBIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. As of 31 December 1993, Zambia hosted a refugee population of 141,126 persons comprising Angolans (103,674), Mozambicans (19,312), Zairians (13,512), Somalis (892), Ugandans (96) and others (3,640).

2. The detailed breakdown of the refugee population assisted by UNHCR is as follows:

Country of Origin	Number 01/01/93	Number 31/12/93	Percent M/F/C	Location	Type of assistance
Angola	24,729	26,604	28/27/45*	Meheba and Mayukwayukwa	CM, LS
Mozambique	25,545	18,512	16/22/62**	Ukwimi	LS, RP
Zaire	940	2,489	24/20/56*	Meheba and urban centres	LS, CM
Somalia	219	59	-/-/-	Urban centres	CM
Uganda	48	70	-/-/-	Urban centres	CM
Others	281	220	-/-/-	Urban centres	CM

* (0-18) years of age
** (0-17) years of age

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

(a) **Urban asylum-seekers**

3. A steady increase in the number of urban asylum-seekers was observed. They originate, in the main, from Zaire, Angola and other African countries.

4. Given the long stay of many asylum-seekers, and in order to decongest the transit centre at Makeni and promote self-reliance, discussions are underway to relocate the asylum-seekers to agricultural settlements which are hosting rural refugees.

5. Self-sufficient refugees with wage-earning jobs and those enrolled in educational institutions will not be affected by the relocation.

(b) **Mozambique Repatriation**

6. Following the repatriation of 2,500 Mozambican refugees in 1993 on a trial basis, the Office, in close coordination with the Tripartite Commission, has undertaken preparatory activities for the organized transport movement of the remaining 18,000 refugees.

7. Preparatory activities include training of repatriation staff, registration of returnees, demographic and socio-economic profile surveys, and the readying of repatriation routes and transport schedules. The movement phase is expected to begin in July 1994, after the harvest of crops produced by the refugee farmers.

(c) **Zambian returnees**

8. Following an assessment of the needs of the Zambian refugees in Zaire, it has been determined that some 2,000 Zambians (ex-Lumpas) are willing to repatriate voluntarily in 1994. The requirements for transport assistance in Zaire and the reintegration package upon return to Zambia are being covered under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Programme objectives and priorities

Angolan refugees

9. It is planned to extend care and maintenance as well as local settlement programmes, pending a political settlement in Angola favourable to the repatriation of Angolan refugees. At present, almost all the Angolan refugees in the Mayukwayukw and Meheba settlements are engaged in agriculture. More than 10,000 refugees have reached a level of self-sufficiency in food production and are therefore no longer dependent on food distribution. Assistance to refugees who have completed two farming seasons will therefore be phased out in 1994.

10. For the remaining Angolan caseload, the main programme objective in 1995 continues to be the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production through the provision of agricultural inputs. In promoting this objective, it will be essentia to embark simultaneously upon activities in the areas of health services, education community development, water, literacy, vocational skills training and the promotio of income-generating activities.

Mozambican refugees

11. The 1994 priority is the continuation of voluntary repatriation to Mozambiqu After completing a successful trial run of repatriating 2,500 Mozambicans in late 1993, it is planned that the majority of the remaining 18,000 Mozambican refugees

will return only after the harvest season in June 1994, in order to sustain the present level of self-sufficiency in food production. It is expected that all Mozambicans will have returned to their country during the course of 1994 and that the extension of assistance in the Ukwimi settlement will be phased out accordingly.

Zairian refugees

12. The programme objective for both rural and urban Zairians is local integration. The majority of the 2,000 Zairians of Kasai origin who entered Zambia in July 1993 expressed the wish to engage in agricultural activities, and have since been settled in the Meheba refugee settlement. The main programme objective for this group is to provide them with the necessary agricultural inputs to allow them to attain self-sufficiency in food production within two years. Food assistance will be provided until this has been achieved.

13. A second group of mainly young, educated and urban Zairians continues to enter Zambia seeking asylum, numbering 1,924 new arrivals in 1993 alone. The objective for this group is to integrate them into Zambian society through education sponsorship, job placement, income-generating opportunities and, where all urban-based options fail, placement in an agricultural settlement where farming is the main occupation. Since it is unlikely that any single one of the above measures will be applicable to the entire group, a comprehensive approach, combining various options, will be required for 1994 and 1995.

Refugees of other nationalities

14. Local settlement or, if conditions in countries of origin permit, repatriation, remain the objectives for refugees from other countries, who include Somalis, Malawians, Ugandans, Kenyans, Rwandese, Sudanese, South Africans and Namibians. For Malawians, the prospects for voluntary return are bright and the Office will take this as its main priority for this group in 1994. For the other refugee groups, political developments in their countries of origin will determine the course of action to be adopted. Local integration will be the priority in 1994 for those refugees without immediate prospects for a safe return. In view of the steadily increasing number of urban asylum-seekers, it is expected that this type of assistance will be continued throughout 1995.

Resettlement

15. Efforts to resettle refugees to third countries, on a selective basis, will continue. Special attention will be paid to security cases and those refugees whose social or cultural background prevents effective integration in the host country.

Returnee Programme

16. The reintegration of some 2,000 ex-Lumpas, who are preparing for voluntary repatriation from Zaire, will be assisted during the course of 1994 with a package, comprising food, agricultural inputs and the provision of basic services in the area of return.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

17. The programme of assistance in Zambia is implemented on the basis of tripartite agreements between the Government of Zambia, UNHCR and the agencies concerned, following a joint needs assessment. Coordination meetings and joint field missions are conducted regularly. Implementation is divided broadly among the three major refugee concentrations. Activities in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa agricultural settlements are implemented through CARE International. At the Ukwimi agricultural settlement, both the Lutheran World Foundation (LWF) and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), which has recently taken over from the Refugee Services of Zambia (RSZ), will continue to implement their respective programme components until the end of 1994. Makeni Transit Centre, near Lusaka, is still managed by RSZ. However, it has been proposed to replace RSZ with the YMCA and to restructure assistance programmes for urban refugees at Makeni by mid-1995.

18. The World Food Programme (WFP) is responsible for food assistance to refugees. In 1994, it is estimated that 5,450 metric tons of food worth $ 1.34 million will be provided.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

19. After a limited organized repatriation of 1,296 Angolan refugees in August 1992, the total number of refugees in Zambia was expected to decrease by December 1993. However, the resumption of civil war in Angola resulted instead in an increase in Angolan refugees entering Zambia in late 1992 and throughout 1993, including some of those who had repatriated. Coupled with a continuing influx of Mozambican refugees into Ukwimi, as well as new arrivals from Zaire, the number of assisted refugees in Zambia at the beginning of 1993 reached a total of 51,762. At the end of 1993, the figure dropped to 47,954 largely due to the start of the Mozambican repatriation.

20. About 2,000 Zairians entered Zambia through Ndola on 9 July and, throughout the year, the number of Zairian new arrivals totalled 3,902, putting the total number of Zairian new arrivals far in excess of the total number of new arrivals from other countries.

21. A joint intervention was made by WFP and UNHCR, together with CARE International through the existing local settlement project for Meheba, to assist the Zairian refugees in Ndola. The 2,000 newly arrived Zairians were then settled in Meheba. In response to the increased population at Meheba, WFP bought seven hammer mills to facilitate maize grinding.

22. The increased influx of urban refugees continued to overstretch the capacity of Makeni Transit Centre. As a result, the Government decided that all urban refugees should be relocated either to Meheba or Ukwimi. In practice, this meant that all individual refugees, with or without prior status determination, should be in designated camps. In 1993, more than 150 refugees were transferred to Meheba and Ukwimi settlements.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

23. The programme of assistance for Zairians, which started in Meheba in 1993, will continue in 1994. New arrivals from Zaire, especially those of rural background, will continue to be relocated to Meheba. Where possible, Zairian refugees of urban background willing to engage in agricultural activities will be relocated to Meheba as well. Zairian asylum-seekers are expected to continue entering Zambia throughout 1994. Therefore, in 1994, Zairian asylum-seekers will be accommodated at Makeni pending relocation to Meheba refugee settlement.

24. The prospects for repatriating Angolan refugees in 1994 are considered to be remote. However, in preparation for eventual repatriation to Angola, existing repatriation plans, which were drawn up in 1992, will be updated and modified, if necessary. UNHCR will continue to assist these refugees at Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements.

25. In 1993, some 130 Zambians (ex-Lumpas) started to return from Zaire. For 1994, it is projected that 2,000 ex-Lumpas Zambians will return. Funding was approved under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, which also covers pre-departure activities inside Zaire. Under this programme, returnees will be provided with reintegration packages, including internal transport for the onward journey to areas of destination, basic health care and agricultural inputs. The Office is working towards the conclusion of a tripartite agreement with the Governments of Zaire and Zambia to facilitate the repatriation of this caseload.

26. During 1994, strong emphasis will be placed on a comprehensive approach with regard to urban asylum-seekers, which may encompass a number of solutions, including educational assistance, income-generating activities and resettlement to a third country. It has so far been extremely difficult to find a durable solution for this group of refugees in Zambia as they cannot be accommodated in agricultural settlements for indefinite periods.

27. In 1993, there was increased focus on refugee women. Three meetings and two training courses for refugee women were conducted with the aim of sensitizing women refugees to their rights. These meetings were held in Lusaka and focused on the situation of urban refugees. Refugee women in the settlements already benefit from various ongoing activities, especially through women's clubs. The services to refugee women in 1994 received further attention in connection with the 1994 United Nations Year of the Family. Plans have been established to embark on activities that will increase public awareness of the plight of refugee families.

28. Children form the majority of the refugee population and it was observed that they have frequently been denied access to education, health and other services. Activities to address their needs will thus be a major focus in 1994. It is planned to build one more school in Meheba in order to enroll up to 1,000 school-age children. At the same time, skills training in carpentry and joinery, which started in 1993 in Meheba with 20 young Angolan refugees, will continue with an increased enrolment of 40 in 1994 and 60 in 1995. Training skills will also be diversified to include welding, vehicle electrical maintenance, general mechanics and tailoring so as to accommodate the interests of as many refugee children as possible, especially those who have dropped out of formal education. The Lusaka based Commonwealth Youth

Programme has expressed interest in finding ways of developing the potential of refugee youths to increase their self-reliance. Contacts with the agency in order develop a programme of work will be pursued and intensified throughout 1994.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

29. The Government's decision to relocate new arrivals from the Makeni Transit Centre to rural settlements will reduce significantly the number of persons staying yat Makeni to a monthly average of 150 persons. However, assistance will also be extended to another 350 refugees living in Lusaka and surrounding areas.

30. Urban refugees and some of those at the Makeni Transit Centre will have acce to the social counselling services provided at Kamwala. These include education sponsorship, support to small business activities and the provision of subsistence allowances to enable refugees to overcome problems of living in an urban setting, payment of medical referrals and treatment, and supply of water. A small consultation clinic is being set up at Makeni with the assistance of a Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) male nurse who is already working for RSZ/YMCA. This will help reduce the number of refugees being referred to the University Teaching Hospital, thereby reducing costs.

31. In view of the expected continued arrival of asylum-seekers in 1995, it will necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs to continue to receive support from UNHCR. To this effect, the two legal consultants attached to the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees will be maintained in 1995.

Local settlement

32. Since almost all Mozambican refugees are expected to repatriate from Ukwimi 1994, it is anticipated that the only programme input in 1995 will be to maintain support the residual refugee caseload that might remain at the settlement. At the same time, it will be necessary to rehabilitate the physical infrastructure to en that these facilities are handed over to the Government in reasonable condition. is also planned that, out of the seven primary schools in Ukwimi, one would be converted into a boarding secondary school and another into a farmer's training centre. Discussions are continuing regarding these policy objectives. In this respect, UNHCR will serve as a catalyst in mobilizing the required funds through Commission of the European Union.

33. The Mayukwayukwa settlement will continue to accommodate Angolan refugees. There are no prospects for the settlement to be expanded as it is already filled capacity, with some 3,000 residents. The main programme activity for 1995 will b the continuation of assistance at Meheba settlement, to which Angolan and Zairian refugees have been relocated. Meheba is now expanding not only in terms of new arrivals from Angola and Zaire but also in terms of acreage under cultivation. T total area used as farmland was 7,000 hectares in 1993, and will be expanded to 11,000 hectares in 1994 and 13,500 in 1995 to accommodate new arrivals. As Zairi and Angolans are expected to continue to arrive in 1995, around 25 new villages, addition to the existing 73, will be established and new farmland will be allocat

Health, education, water supply development, agricultural extension, community services, etc., will be developed to meet refugee needs.

Voluntary repatriation

34. There are many urban refugees from different countries who may opt to repatriate voluntarily to their countries of origin. UNHCR will facilitate this process for the benefit of an estimated 200 refugees in 1995.

Special Programmes

Education Account

35. The demand for education, especially among the urban Zairian refugees, has far exceeded the allocation that was made in 1993 and 1994. This has been addressed partially with the introduction in 1993 of a project funded under the German Albert Einstein Academic Initiative (DAFI). All university students sponsored by the Office are now assisted under this project. This has reduced pressure on existing resources under the Education Account and has allowed more students to be enrolled in technical colleges.

36. Forty-nine refugee students will benefit from scholarships at the technical colleges under the Education Account in 1994.

37. The same number is expected to benefit in 1995.

Mozambique Repatriation

38. Preparatory activities have been initiated in 1993, including an information dissemination campaign, printing of registration forms, socio-economic surveys on the refugee population and a joint planning exercise with the Governments of Zambia and Mozambique. Some 2,500 Mozambicans already repatriated in 1993.

39. The organized repatriation of Mozambican refugees is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1994. Approximately 18,000 Mozambicans are expected to have availed themselves of UNHCR organized transport during the year. Since Mozambican returnees have been allowed to remit savings from their previous agricultural activities in Zambia, it is expected that their reintegration in Mozambique will progress smoothly.

Repatriation to South Africa

40. The repatriation of South African refugees from Zambia, which started in 1991, came to an end in December 1993. In 1993, 112 refugees repatriated.

Other Trust Funds

41. In addition to the WFP food commodities contributed in 1993, a donation of 14 metric tons of rice was received from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to be used by the refugees at Makeni Transit Centre and Meheba Refugee Settlement. UNHCR also received 54 metric tons of full-cream dried skimmed milk from

the European Union in 1993. This consignment was distributed to refugees at Makeni, Meheba, Mayukwayukwa and Ukwimi according to the refugee population sizes.

42. Negotiations with the local Representative of the Commission of the European Union have been concluded and an agreement was reached in April 1994 for the funding of local integration activities at the Meheba settlement. This project will complement the ongoing local settlement programme. The implementation of the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1994.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

43. Although the planned repatriation of Angolan refugees failed to take place in late 1992 and early 1993, plans for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees were taking shape. International personnel for repatriation, namely the Senior Repatriation Officer and the Logistics Officer, who came in 1993 for the Angolan programme, were consequently utilized in the Mozambican repatriation. Thus no new staff were recruited for the Mozambican repatriation.

44. Following the medical evacuation of the Protection Officer, owing to a road accident, and in order to assist the Branch Office in clearing the backlog for counselling services and eligibility determination procedures, a short-term staff member was employed under temporary assistance. The medical evacuation and the recruitment of short-term staff necessitated higher expenditure under salaries and common staff costs in the administrative budget.

45. Some savings were achieved under non-expendable property due to the transfer of equipment, no longer required for operations, to administration.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

46. Two local posts were created as of January 1994. Three other local posts, including a National Officer post, were also approved for creation from June 1994. In addition, all posts thus far created under General and Special Programmes are being extended throughout 1994, except for one local post which was discontinued as of March 1994 and two posts of Junior Professional Officers which are planned for discontinuation in September and October 1994. Salaries and common staff costs are therefore slightly higher in the revised administrative budget.

47. Given the increase in office premise rent as well as the necessary alterations and improvements required because of expanded staffing level and a deterioration in security conditions, amounts for these purposes were increased in the revised administrative budget.

48. The other budget chapters remain similar to the initial 1994 budget.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

49. With the expected conclusion of the Mozambican repatriation in 1994, two international and four local posts will be discontinued as of January 1995. In addition, a further discontinuation of one international post and two local posts is planned as of April 1995. Accordingly, the initial administrative budget for 1995 is significantly lower than the revised 1994 budget in almost all chapters of expenditure. All other time-limited posts were extended to 31 December 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
627.0 a/	481.2	659.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	448.5
20.0	20.0	181.5 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	24.4
1,321.2	585.4	1,252.5	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,513.8
0.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	594.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	687.8
1,968.4	1,086.6	2,688.0	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	2,674.5
724.5	504.6	276.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	265.2
2,692.9	1,591.2	2,964.5	TOTAL (1)	2,939.7
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
35.1	50.5	50.5	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 49 university scholarships	50.5
663.7	864.8	946.6	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION	–
		576.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	105.2
		63.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	11.6
104.4	–	–	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION	–
321.3	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
171.9	148.0	49.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	49.0
1,296.4	1,063.3	1,685.6	TOTAL (2)	216.3
3,989.3	2,654.5	4,650.1	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	3,156.0

a/ of which US$ 2,224 incurred against overall allocation
b/ obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/ of which US$ 157,100 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation